FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 091 *11 May 1982*

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MOSCOW RESPONDS TO REAGAN DISARMAMENT PROPOSAL

Losev Analysis

LD101716 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 10 May 82

[Sergey Losev commentary]

[Text] We begin with a comment on President Ronald Reagan's speech in Eureka, Illinois. It is by our news analyst Sergey Losev and this is what he writes:

At least a full week in advance of the President's speech the American media began building it up as some kind of a new approach to American-Soviet relations. But once the speech was made it became obvious to many American columnists and politicians that so far there is no evidence of any such new approach. As you may remember, following the United States' refusal to ratify the SALT II treaty signed in 1979 the SALT process has been actually blocked by the American side. Now the President has voiced a readiness to start official American-Soviet negotiations on reducing strategic nuclear arms by the end of next month. But on what terms does the President of the United States propose that these talks be reopened?

Without going into a detailed examination of his proposal to reduce intercontinental ballistic missiles in two stages, let me point out that even in the view of American observers and congressmen these proposals seek to secure unilateral military advantages for the United States. The New York TIMES has in fact said of the proposal-framing process that government officials were told not even to stop and think whether the new plan was acceptable to Moscow. And the ABC television network said that according to White House officials President Reagan's proposals have the aim of making the Russians dismantle the greater part, if not all, of their heaviest and most powerful land-based missiles, such as the SS-18 and SS-19. President Reagan's proposals, said the network, had the aim of making the Soviet Union give up more than the United States did. Those elements of the United States strategic force that form its backbone would actually not be affected by the reduction.

This had been commented on by Rear Admiral Laroque (retired), who now heads the (Information Center on Military Problems). The admiral said that in making his proposal that the United States and the Soviet Union reduce their land-based ballistic missiles the head of the American administration was actually requiring that the Soviet Union make much bigger cuts. This is because the United States has a large number of such missiles deployed on bombers and submarines. In other words, the President's proposal in no way affects the entire complex of strategic nuclear arms. It merely tears one aspect of the problem out of its context.

At the same stage, the Reagan plan provides for no cuts in the number of strategic bombers, although the strategic command carries about 2/3 of the total U.S. nuclear megatonnage. It is a well-known fact that whereas the United States has 570 strategic bombers the Soviet Union has only 156. The director of the American Scientists' Federation, Dr Stone, has remarked that in his speech President Reagan also said absolutely nothing about Washington's plans to increase the number of its cruise missiles and to replace outdated bombers with new ones. It is worth recalling in this connection that the Pentagon's present plans provide for acquiring 4,000 sea-based cruise missiles, most of them to be fitted with nuclear warheads.

Nor do the President's proposals make any mention of restricting the number of air-based cruise missiles, that is, missiles that can be carried by long-range bombers. Yet the SALT II treaty did impose limits on such missiles.

Senator Edward Kennedy has said that the reality concealed by President Reagan's rhetoric is that his proposals would enable the United States to build MX missiles, B-1 and Stealth bombers and develop a new generation of nuclear weapons. And this is by no means the wish of concerned Americans, who, the senator said, were calling for genuine arms control.

In the opinion of former Secretary of State Edmund Muskie President Reagan's proposal undermines the disarmament process while the United States engages in rearming in a futile attempt to achieve superiority over the Soviet Union.

TASS Examines Proposal

LD101340 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1300 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Washington, 10 May (TASS) -- U.S. President Reagan has made a speech in the town of Eureka (Illinois) in which he particularly expressed readiness to resume the Soviet-American talks on limiting strategic armaments, and in this connection he put across a number of arguments.

Commenting on this speech, American observers and politicians note that the proposals contained in it are evidence not of a search for mutually acceptable solutions but rather they suggest that the United States is trying to win unilateral military advantages. Former U.S. Secretary of State E. Muskie said: The Presdient's proposals represent "an undermining of the disarmament process at a time when the United States will be rearming in a hopeless attempt to achieve superiority over the USSR." In order to make the proposals acceptable to both sides, Muskie added, it is necessary to observe the principle of equal approach.

The ABC television company points out that "according to White House officials, President Reagan's proposal is directed at forcing the Russians to dismantle a large part of their most powerful land missiles". Reagan's proposal, ABC stresses, is directed at forcing the Soviet Union to renounce more than the United States.

The main burden of the administration's new approach to talks on the limitation of strategic arms "falls on the Soviet Union, which if it did not have to destroy, would in any case have to cut back on the number of large land-based multiple-warhead missiles, while the United States would only have to insignificantly reduce their number of missiles", L. Gelb, observer of the New York TIMES writes.

Senator E. Kennedy stated: The reality concealed behind Reagan's rhetoric consists in the fact that his proposal will allow the United States to build MX missiles, B-1 bombers and a new generation of nuclear weapons. Concerned Americans, appealing for genuine arms control, are in no way striving for this.

In his speech, the President said absolutely nothing about Washington's plans to increase the number of cruise missiles or to replace obsolescent bombers with new ones, J. Stone, Director of the Federation of American Scientists, pointed out.

Retired Rear Admiral J. Laroque, director of the Information Center for Military Problems, stated: The latest Reagan "initiative" in the sphere of arms control "is clearly an attempt to neutralize the growing antinuclear movement in the world, and also the intensification of anti-American feelings in West Europe on the eve of the forthcoming visit there by the head of the administration."

I very much doubt that the President's speech will have any kind of effect on such attitudes. His "proposals" have absolutely no effect on the question of the Pershing-2 missiles, cruise missiles and neutron weapons, which Washington intends to deploy on the territory of West Europe. What is more, the President has passed over in complete silence the issue of the implementation by the United States of the program for the creation and deployment of the MX intercontinental missiles, the B-1 strategic bombers, the Trident nuclear missile carriers, that is precisely all those systems which Washington is trying to use to spiral the arms race.

Having put forward the proposal on reduction by the Soviet Union and the United States of the number of land-based ballistic missiles, Laroque continued, the head of the American administration in effect asked the Soviet Union for a more substantial reduction in these weapons systems than the United States. This is connected with the fact that the United States has a greater number of missiles of this type deployed on bombers and submarines. The president's "initiative" in no way affects the whole package of strategic nuclear arms, and takes just one narrow aspect out of context.

So far there has been scanty evidence that the administration is approaching with seriousness the question of curbing the arms race, Laroque pointed out. All indications are that the objective remains, as before, to achieve strategic superiority over the Soviet Union.

The NBC television company notes that Reagan did not mention the strategic bombers -- an area where the United States has superiority over the Soviet Union.

The NBC correspondent stated: The answer to the question why President Reagan came out with new proposals at precisely this time lies with the growing antinuclear movement in the United States, as well as the growth of antinuclear pacifist public opinion in West Europe.

Andrianov, Doronin Commentary

LD101736 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 10 May 82

[From the "International Diary" program with Boris Andrianov and Anatoliy Doronin]

[Text] The widening antinuclear movement in Western Europe and the United States forced President Reagan to modify his aggressiveness, in words at least, and to make proposals for the reduction of the quantity of nuclear warheads deployed by the United States and the Soviet Union. This is the opinion of most observers on yesterday's speech by Reagan at a graduation ceremony in the college where he himself graduated.

The REUTER correspondent links the appearance of the new proposal from the American President with his forthcoming visit to Europe next month, for an economic summit and NATO session. It is quite obvious, says the UPI telegram, that the proposal on reduction of nuclear warheads is an important part of his program, intended to take the heat out of antinuclear and anti-American demonstrations in Europe. This is one aspect, the propaganda one, but in the other, the military-strategic aspect, the Reagan proposal enables the administration to continue the nuclear arms race. This is what was said by Muskie, a former U.S. secretary of state. Negotiations on reducing the quantity of nuclear warheads go on for years. The SALT II talks, for instance, went on for 6 years. It would be much more sensible to stop the nuclear arms race now, said Muskie, outlining the position of the Democratic Party on this issue. For this, according to him, it is necessary to ratify the SALT II treaty signed in 1979. But to all appearances, this particular move is not included in the administration's plans. If it were ratified, this would threaten the multibillion [dollars] 5-year military program of President Reagan. So, under cover of pseudopeace proposals, Washington is in effect continuing its course for achieving strategic supremacy over the Soviet Union.

Biryukov Discounts CW Remarks

LD101530 Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 10 May 82

[By TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov: "Washington's Words and Deeds -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 10 May, TASS -- The decision of the Washington administration to start implementation of the multbillion dollar programme of "chemical rearmament", announced in February, is the cause of serious concern in the broad circles of the world public.

(?To) every unprejudiced person it is obvious that this decision opens up a new dangerous direction in the arms race and the involved senseless waste of means which are necessary to mankind for solution of many pressing problems of the present and the future. The available American chemical warfare arsenal is already enough to destroy all living on earth. It is clear that the appearance in that arsenal of weapons of a new generation -- benary ammunition, the production of which is being launched by the United States, and and deployment in various parts of the world by no means serve the task of preventing an irretrievable step. Protests are therefore growing stronger against Washington's decision and more emphatic demands are being made to outlaw not only nuclear and neutron but also chemical weapons.

In Washington they certainly have to heed this reaction. It is not accidental that the head of the U.S. administration, speaking to students of the Eureka College, asserted that allegedly at the committee of 40 countries on disarmament the United States was pressing for full prohibition of all types of chemical weapons.

But these assertions are by no means substantiated by deeds. On the contrary, the United States for many years now has been obstructing the conclusion of an international convention on the prohibition of the development and production of toxic agents and destruction of their stocks under efficient control. The draft convention, proposed by the Soviet Union as far back as in 1972, is still shelved at the Disarmament Committee because of the obstruction stand of the United States and its close partners. Control over prohibition of chemical weapons is absolutely necessary and absolutely impossible -- this is how approximately they justify this stand. The real attitude of the U.S. administration to this question is also borne out by the speech at the 36th session of the U.N. General Assembly of the U.S. delegation against the resolution, adopted by 157 states, which calls upon all the states to refrain from the production and deployment of binary and other types of chemical weapons on the territory of those states where there are no such weapons at present.

They in Washington seek to cover up the divergence between their words and practical deeds by slanderous fabrications about the USSR's stand in questions of limitation of the arms race and questions of disarmament. It is asserted in Washington that allegely the American administration has some "convincing proofs of the use" of chemical weapons by the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, and by Vietnam -- in Southeast Asia. And they continue asserting that, though Washington could not produce a single proof so far for the international public, and what it was trying to present as a kind of "proof" was turned down by international, including American, experts.

Neither nice words nor frauds will help Washington cover up preparations for a large-scale chemical warfare which are underway in the United States. The peoples who have still fresh in their memory acts of genocide committed by the United States towards the residents of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, against the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, are not confident that the United States will not commit new crimes against mankind.

PRAVDA DENOUNCES NATO 'FORGERY' ON BLOC FORCES

PM101313 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 82 p 5

[Correspondent V. Drobkov report: "NATO Forgery"]

[Text] Brussels, 6 May -- NATO Secretary General J. Luns has held a press conference at the North Atlantic bloc's headquarters in Evere at which a new brochure was presented on the correlation of forces between that bloc and the Warsaw Pact organization. As J. Luns states, the brochure is the result of more than 6 months' preparatory work and expresses the position of the 14 NATO countries belonging to its military organization.

The verbose concoction of over 70 pages is equipped with a couple of dozen sketches and diagrams. While clearly claiming to be objective, it is nevertheless full of tendentious statements and figures which are far from the truth. It thus presents NATO as an alliance striving to "avert war" "develop mutual understanding between East and West" and "achieve progress in detente." The Warsaw Pact countries are charged with all sorts of nonsense. The Soviet Union is accused of "spreading communism worldwide." There are allusions to the USSR's ability "to use chemical weapons on a broad scale."

At the same time, NATO's aggressive preparations, including the decision to deploy new U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, are passed off as "deterrent measures." The production of the neutron bomb begun in the United States and the expansion of the production of chemical munitions designed for waging a "limited" war in Europe are ignored. The brochure's authors also ignore the well-known factors of the North Atlantic bloc's establishment of a first strike potential and Washington's adoption of a number of directives directly aimed at preparing for war in the European "theater."

The same kind of "objectivity" also characterizes NATO's approach to figures on the actual correlation of forces in Europe. Major U.S. contingents of forces allocated to the European "theater of military operations" but based outside Europe are omitted from the balance of forces. Furthermore, NATO strategists refuse to take into account Canadian and British forces located on their territory. When calculating nuclear facilities, the brochure completely excludes the French nuclear arsenal. When comparing naval forces, a considerable part of the U.S. Navy is left out.

Is it any wonder that as a result of such manipulations, the North Atlantic bloc seems virtually to be an unarmed innocent faced with a "potential enemy" who is armed to the teeth. According to NATO's "bookkeeping," the Warsaw Pact countries posses an overwhelming advantage in all spheres. There is only one sphere in which the Atlanticists have the advantage and that is in helicopters -- NATO has...100 more and of course, NATO "lags" far behind the Warsaw Pact in aircraft and missiles.

Who has need of these fabrications and this figure juggling?

The answer to this question is not hard. NATO is seriously concerned by the growth of resistance to the bloc's insane plans both in Europe and in the United States. The scale of the anti-imperialist actions and the public demands to end the dangerous arms race and genuinely set about reducing nuclear arsenals has become a serious obstacle in the militarists' path. NATO has even resorted to a propaganda operation to stem the tide of those demonstrations -- it has published this forgery on the alliance's "defenselessness" and the "Soviet threat" over Europe.

MOSCOW CALLS FOR HALT TO NUCLEAR TESTS

LD110114 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Twenty-five years ago today, the Soviet Parliament asked the United States Congress and the British Parliament to join it in promoting an agreement for an immediate stop to the testing of atom and hydrogen bombs. Ever since, the Soviet Government and people have concentrated on bringing about a full and complete ban on nuclear tests. Today this problem engages the minds of all nations. A stop to the tests is one of the main demands of the nuclear freeze movement that's gaining momentum in the United States. In our commentary at his time, Vladislav Kosyakov spells out what the Soviet Union proposes to prevent nuclear war.

The Soviet Union takes a straightforward position on the issue of banning all nuclear tests. It has not deviated from its policy of 25 years ago, when the Soviet Parliament asked the lawmakers of the United States and Britain to join it in promoting an agreement to this end.

The Soviet position is: Nuclear tests must be stopped in all mediums and for good. This is one of the most crucial aspects of slowing down the nuclear arms race because testing leads to more sophisticated weapons and the appearance of entirely new kinds, which can only increase the dangerous competition of nations in stocking weapons of mass destruction.

Consequently, the attitude of a nuclear power to a full and complete ban on nuclear tests can be taken as a guage of its attitude to slowing down the arms race and preventing nuclear war. The fact that the Soviet Union has all along sought negotiations on this issue and has made proposals to facilitate agreement shows that it wants to preserve peace. The Soviet Union believes that it is possible, despite all the difficulties, to reach agreement for a full ban on nuclear tests. The experience of recent decades bears this out. When the Soviet Parliament issued its appeal 25 years ago, the response in Washington and London was negative. One American senator called the appeal out of place and unproductive.

But a few years later, in 1963, a treaty was signed banning nuclear tests in the atmosphere and outer space and under water. And it's obvious to all that the treaty has served humanity. The efforts to get a full ban also had results. In the summer of 1974, the Soviet Union and the United States signed a treaty limiting underground tests. The two countries agreed not to explode nuclear weapons of more than 150 kilotons underground. The only reason the treaty has not come into effect is Washington's unwillingness to ratify it. The Soviet Union has made a whole series of practical proposals to bring about a total ban by all nations. When talks involving this country, the United States and Britain began in 1977, the Soviet delegation suggested a number of compromises to meet the wishes of the Western powers. For one, it agreed to allow the future treaty to come into force even if only three of the five nuclear powers signed it at the outset. But when, in 1980, the tripower talks seemed to be approaching a successful conclusion, the United States made right about-face to intensify its military preparations and broke off the talks. The Soviet draft of a total ban on nuclear tests has been up before the United States for nearly 4 years. It takes into account Western proposals for controls and provides for on-the-spot verification on a voluntary basis, if doubts arise convering observance of commitments.

Most of the United Nations member nations support the Soviet draft, but the United States refuses to. The United States, and China too, also turned down a Soviet proposal put before the United Nations in 1980, which called for a 1-year moratorium on all nuclear tests.

Understandably, Washington's negative attitude to all proposals for a total ban on nuclear tests springs from its unprecedented plans for nuclear rearament in the next few years. Washington is trying to achieve military superiority and it's energetically preparing for nuclear war. In these circumstances, the Soviet Union's consistent efforts for nuclear disarmament are highly important. As President Brezhnev said recently, this country is ready at any mement to ratify the Soviet-American treaty of 1974 on limiting underground tests and it is prepared to agree not only to a total ban on nuclear tests but to a stop to the production of nuclear weapons, their reduction and ultimately their complete abolition.

SEVAKIN COMMENTS ON WEAPONS 'PARITY'

LD102030 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 10 May 82

[Commentary by observer (Konstantin Sevakin)]

[Text] Soviet-American talks on limiting medium-range nuclear arms in Europe are due to be resumed in Geneva in the latter of this month.

During the previous round of these talks, the Soviet Union made a gesture of goodwill. It announced that it was unilaterally freezing the deployment of the new medium-range missiles and would even reduce the number of such missiles this year, provided there was no worsening of the world situation. The American delegation at the talks proposed what it termed a zero option. Judging from recent statements by the American leaders, President Ronald Reagan and the Secretary of State Alexander Haig, the American delegation would bring nothing basically new with it to Geneva. The zero option is founded on the same premise as the whole of President Reagan's military policy, that is the premise that the United States lags far behind the Soviet Union and has to rearm in order to restore equality before beginning reductions.

But the argument about a Soviet nuclear superiority is nothing more than propaganda rhetoric. One of the most competent bodies on American arms, the Defense Department, stated in its annual report for the 1982 fiscal year that although the era of U.S. superiority had long ended, it had been succeeded by parity and not a United States lag. And the United States and the Soviet Union were roughly equal in strategic nuclear strength.

In Europe too, there is a rough parity with nuclear arms. The medium-range arsenal of the West is based on more than 700 American aircraft. But to these we must add the more than 270 aircraft and missiles of Britain and France. France, although it has left the NATO military structure, is still an ally of the United States and does not conceal the fact that its nuclear arms are targeted on the Soviet Union. Britain, often called America's most loyal ally in Europe, has 55 bombers and 64 submarine-based Polaris missiles. This has brought about 1,000 medium-range delivery vehicles in the West. Although most of them are aircraft, still missiles make up one-fifth of the Western arsenal. In the East, it is only the Soviet Union that has medium-range missiles, likewise about 1,000 of them and it has come about historically that the show of missiles is high in the Soviet Union's case, about half the total number.

It is often argued that the Soviet SS-20 missile has currently altered the balance in Europe in the Soviet Union's favor. However, these missiles are not supplementing but replacing older ones. Moreover, the warhead of the SS-20 is less powerful than those of the SS-4 and SS-5 missiles. True, the new Soviet missile has three warheads instead of one but it should be remembered that NATO has a 50 percent superiority in throw weight and that France is planning to fit its missiles with 7 warheads instead of 1; while Britain is already increasing the number of warheads of its Polaris missiles from 3 to 6 and plans to replace the Polaris missiles with Trident-2 missiles, each of which has 14 warheads. If the zero option is accepted, we have the result that the Soviet Union would dismantle about 500 missiles while the Western arsenals would remain intact. Nor does this so-called option provide for reducing the number of American aircraft. Nor does it take into account the arms of Britain and France which, in addition to their aircraft, have over 160 medium-range missiles. And of course the difference of a few units is unimportant but the zero option would deprive the Soviet Union of half of its delivery systems, which would be tantamount to unilateral disarmament.

One other point has to be taken into account. For the Soviet Union NATO medium-range arms are weapons that can reach the heart of the Soviet Union with its main industrial potential, within half of its population and major military installations. For this reason, unilateral Soviet disarmament in medium-range arms would alter the situation not just in Europe but in the world, in favor of the West. The Soviet Union does not seek military superiority. But nor can it afford to lag behind. It is following the principle of equality and equal security which, by the way, is set down in a series of bilateral agreements with the United States.

The Soviet proposals and initiatives which take into account the security interests of all parties including the European, could help to put this principle into practice. The Soviet Union is also prepared to discuss other proposals, but earnest proposals and not proposals designed to secure one side an advantage or to achieve only propaganda effects.

PRAVDA REVIEWS UNITED STATES' ARMS POLICY

PM101013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 82 p 4

[From Nikolay Prozhogin's "International Review"]

[Text] Memories of the Past -- Struggle for the Future

It is symbolic, in a way that after the May Day holiday, won by the world's working people in a long and staunch struggle for their essential rights, comes another holiday -- victory day. For the 37th time freedom-loving mankind is marking the anniversary of the victory over fascism, which unleashed the most devastating, bloody war in history in the hope of attaining world domination.

On this day people have something to remember. First and foremost, of course, there is the joy of victory. But there are also the countless sacrifices and incredible sufferings made and endured for the sake of that day.

On this day people also have something to think about. The lessons of the past. But also the future of their children and grandchildren and their own future -- our future, bearing in mind all mankind and life on earth itself.

As a result of the policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, the danger of war is increasing in the world, and it is a question of the danger of a monstrous nuclear war. We were recently reminded of this once again by the participants in the second International Congress of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War. Concern for peace permeates the appeal addressed to the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the U.S. President by those who have chosen the profession of care for people's health and lives.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's answer to that appeal was published the other day. It notes that arguments to the effect that nuclear war can allegedly be "limited" are only a mask for far-reaching plans for unleashing a general nuclear war, and that the use of nuclear weapons, regardless of scale, would be a crime against all mankind. And further: "To save our planet from the danger which threatens it and to preserve peace is the highest duty of state leaders to their peoples and to mankind. It is incumbent on us to leave to future generations a flourishing planet, not one ravaged by explosions. And if the light is not to die out over the Earth, we must without delay create insuperable barriers against nuclear war."

At the same time the Soviet head of state recalled that we are prepared to make the most radical agreements in that direction with other countries and have repeatedly proposed the creation of nuclear-free zones and the elimination of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons in Europe. That would be a real "zero" option, not the false one which they so often speak of in the West.

The activity of the participants in the movement of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War must play an important part, since it makes clear to the peoples what kind of threat hangs over mankind and what its consequences would be. A substantial contribution will thus be made to the struggle to prevent nuclear catastrophe.

Broad circles of the people's masses are already rising up in the struggle against war and for a peaceful future.

Zero Options Again

Hoping to lessen the intensity of antiwar demonstrations, the initiators of the arms race are brandishing the bugaboo of the imaginary Soviet military threat. The other day NATO Secretary General J. Luns delivered a report in Brussels devoted to a "comparative analysis" of the military might of the North Atlantic bloc and the Warsaw Pact organization. The figures cited are shuffled in such a way as to justify in the eyes of the public the Washington-backed policy of "arms upgrading" for NATO countries. It is no accident that people on the other side of the Atlantic were not slow to express satisfaction. "The President," a White House spokesman stated in Washington, "welcomes the contribution which the NATO report makes to the public's better understanding of the present correlation of forces."

Antiwar demonstrations and their influence on the NATO countries' governments are causing increasing concern in bellicose U.S. circles. While seeking to attain aggressive goals, they try to disguise their plans. At times they even have to tone down openly aggressive statements made earlier by high-ranking figures.

An example of such propaganda maneuvers is provided by an interview given to West German radio by L. Eagleburger, U.S. deputy secretary of state for political affairs [as published]. At first he stated that "in the last 10 years the USSR has considerably increased its military might, while the United States has become weaker," and that "the only way to preserve peace is to possess sufficient strength to deter an attack (?) by the Soviet Union." Then he hastened to add: "That does not mean we want to go back to the cold war" and "it is not true that the United State wants to wage a limited war in Europe. But he ended in the same vein: "I do not agree that West European governments should be against the development of Pershing II and cruise missiles if we do not succeed in reaching agreement with the USSR in Geneva on the conclusion of a sensible agreement."

In Washington's terms what is regarded as "sensible" is the deliberately unacceptable "zero" option put forward by the United States at the Geneva talks, which are to resume in May after a break. The question of medium-range missiles in Europe, which the talks are discussing, is of great significance for the fate of peace on our continent, and indeed throughout the world. But in general the problem of nuclear disarmament is wider. The question of strategic nuclear arms limitation has recently become increasingly prominent in the public view. Let us recall that it was the subject of prolonged Soviet-American talks on the SALT II treaty, which was signed by the Soviet Union and the United States in 1979, but whose ratification was blocked by Washington on the pretext that it is allegedly advantageous to the USSR alone.

The extent to which this pretext is fabricated and false is indicated by remarks by a number of responsible American figures who have recently raised once again the question of the expediency of ratifying the SALT II treaty. Among them is Democratic Senator Gary Hart, a member of the Armed Services Commitee. He writes in the New York TIMES: "It is time the Senate ratified the SALT II treaty. Nearly 3 years after its signing this treaty remains the most detailed, most comprehensive, most thoroughly agreed document in the arms control sphere of all those yet concluded between the United States and the Soviet Union.... It is a balanced, well formulated agreement which, as members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff said in their evidence, will strengthen strategic stability and mutual security...."

Similar statements have been made by two former U.S. defense secretaries. One of them, H. Brown, calls for an "attentive examination of the positive aspects of the SALT II treaty," which, as he puts it, "both sides are tacitly observing, which means that it accords with their interests." The other, J. Schlesinger, says: "I would like to hope that the administration and Congress will once again examine the question of the possibility of reviving the SALT II treaty.... We have lost much valuable time.... We have also lost the political initiative...."

These remarks are also noteworthy because their authors were by no means famous for being "doves" in the past.

But it is not a matter of statements by individuals. In this case their remarks reflect the sentiments which are now -- after West European countries -- gripping the United States, where antiwar demonstrations are taking on the nature of a movement for a freeze on nuclear armaments. One can see how widespread these sentiments already are among the American public from the results of a poll conducted by the Washington POST and the radio and television company ABC. The Washington POST notes: "The American public comes out in support of an immediate nuclear arms freeze by both the United States and the Soviet Union by an overwhelming majority of 71 percent to 25 percent, or nearly three to one.... This poll... suggests that the Reagan government has taken up a very unpopular position by coming out against a freeze...."

In this connection former U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union T. Watson stated: "We fell victim to experts thinking in theoretical terms, who convinced us that they could see more clearly and that superiority in nuclear potential would ensure greater security.... Looking back, I would say our policy was extremely unsuccessful. More, retrospectively it looks like madness of the first water. Fortunately ordinary citizens of our country are now rapidly coming to the same conclusions."

Washington is absolutely unable to come to terms with these conclusions -- which are not only being drawn by U.S. citizens. The New York TIMES reports: "According to officials, the administration is chiefly interested in officially proclaiming some simple, comprehensive plan in order to demonstrate that Reagan's 'team' votes for peace, which would defuse the campaigns for a nuclear arms freeze which have been launched in Europe and the United States."

However, it seems that once again all this effort will come to nothing. Judging from articles which have appeared in the American press, the essence of the "simple, comprehensive plan" being elaborated in Washington is no more to be taken seriously than the well-known "zero" operation put forward by President R. Reagan, who makes an absurd claim to unilateral disarmament by the USSR and the securing of military superioirty for the United States. They are now thinking of extending this plan from medium-range weapons to strategic nuclear arms.

It emerges from American press reports that Washington, speculating on the differences in the structures of the two countries' strategic nuclear forces, once again wants to try to prove the USSR's superiority and refute the existence of parity enshrined in the SALT II treaty.

As American observers indicate, Washington, by emphasizing the need to close the mythical "window of vulnerability," would like to obtain the possibility of a unilateral reduction in the USSR's strategic arsenal while at the same time "legitimizing" a buildup in its own strategic offensive forces.

The information being put about by the American press looks all the more plausible in that Washington has hitherto acted contrary to the principle of the sides' equal security.

The well-known American journalist B. Gwertzman writes quite frankly about what it is that dictates the "initiative" now being prepared by the White House: "Judging from remarks by representatives of the administration, Washington is seeking to formulate a credible dual policy (that is, while proposing talks, to continue the arms race -- N.P.) in order to placate the American allies, who have expressed concern over the White House's excessively bellicose rhetoric during the present administration's first few months in power."

As for the Soviet Government, it has repeatedly stated that it advocates the immediate continuation of the SALT process, preserving all positive achievements in this sphere. The USSR has put forward a number of proposals on restraining the development of strategic armaments and on its readiness to make substantial reductions. But, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said, we will not consent to an agreement which gives the United States the opportunity to achieve unilateral advantages. There must be no illusions about that!

KALININ NOTES FAILURE OF U.S. CW 'PROVOCATION'

PM101521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 82 p 5

[Correspondent V. Kalinin dispatch: "Failed Provocation"]

[Text] Bangkok, 7 May -- Army command spokesman Col (Narudun Dezhpradiyut) has announced that the Thai press must refrain from publishing articles which accuse Vietnam of receiving "yellow rain" chemical weapons allegedly manufactured in the Soviet Union. The point is that in recent months the editorial offices of the Bangkok newspapers and magazines have been receiving a continuous flow of such fabricated reports from U.S. agencies.

The story of the American Scott Barnes, sent to Laos by the U.S. special services, which was published in the local press, is evidence of the latest failure of Washington's anti-Soviet propaganda campaign. The CIA had elaborated an operation to secretly infiltrate agents into Lao and Kampuchean territory, S. Barnes explained. One of the goals of the first groups of agents was to supply and circulate the countries of Indochina with "yellow rain" chemicals, in order to create "material evidence" of the use of toxins by the Soviet Union and Vietnam. For this they used types of chemicals manufactured in the United States.

In order to cover the traces of the crime it was decided to destroy the "yellow rain" suppliers themselves. For this purpose the CIA set up a second "expedition" which included S. Barnes. Last October the group crossed the Meking not far from the Thai city of Nakhon Phanom. In the main it was made up of representatives of the Meo tribe. They were directed by Vang Pao, a long-standing CIA agent and former Lao general, who helped carry out the U.S. agression in Indochina.

However the agents in this group, when already on Lao territory, refused to fulfill their orders. Washington's unseemly action became public knowledge.

CONFERENCE OF RELIGIOUS WORKERS OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD102338 Moscow TASS in English 2011 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 10 May, TASS -- The world conference "Religious Workers for Saving the Sacred Gift of Life from Nuclear Catastrophe" that opened today in Moscow was welcomed by United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. "I share your profound concern over the possible consequences of the present arms race and your conviction that people of goodwill all over the world must pool their efforts to arrest and reverse this speeding up sliding to perishing. The world community has no task that is more pressing" says the message of the United Nations secretary-general that was read out at the conference.

The messages of greetings from the Dalai Lama, from President of Finland Mauno Koivisto were also read out.

"I am deeply moved by this conference," said Pope, Patriarch of the Alexandria Orthodox Church Nicholas the Sixth, welcoming religious workers -- peace champions. He expressed the confidence that this representative forum of peace supporters will bear good fruit which is awaited by the whole world.

The delegates and guests were also addressed by Chairman of the Moslem Board of Asia and Kazakhstan Mufti Ziyautdinkhan Ibn Ishan Babakhan, by the supreme patriarch -- catholics of all Armenians Vazgen the First and others.

The leading bodies of the conference were then elected.

The conference will continue its work tomorrow.

IMPERIALIST 'INTRIGUES' DEMAND USSR'S VIGILANCE

PM061539 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 May 82 p 1

[Leonid Chashechnikov article under the rubric "Reflections of a Publicist": "Bright Day of Fraternity"]

[Excerpt] The USSR Armed Forces, standing guard over peace and the security of peace-loving peoples, have never threatened anyone. But all our most recent history confirms the need to maintain them at the highest combat level and in No 1 readiness. And although we have proposed peace and mutual understanding as the basis of international relations since the first years of Soviet power, we will never allow anyone to talk to us from a position of strength.

The struggle for peace has become the program of the CPSU's international policy, and war propaganda is punishable by law here. But the struggle for peace must not be confused with toothless pacifism. And when bourgeois ideologues make desperate efforts to weaken us and urge us not to make new missiles, we are obliged to state bluntly: It would be absurd to disarm unilaterally when we threaten no one, while we are being threatened on all sides. No, good sirs, it will not wash!

Your intention of splitting and weakening the socialist community will not work. We did not stand aside when you tested our solidarity in Hungary and Czechoslovakia, nor will we let either Poland or Afghanistan be harmed now. Will class solidarity allow Soviet people to stand aside and diffidently watch their class brothers being beaten up? Bitter disappointment once again awaits him who reckons on our cowardice or passiveness. Class consciousness, class vigilance, a class approach to world problems -- this is what safeguards the world of socialism and democracy today against the intrigues of imperialism and reaction. Let the malicious voices of mercenary scribblers and renegades bought up by Western intelligence services strain themselves. Their false abuse only confirms our rightness.

PROZHOGIN ON U.S. INTERESTS IN SOUTH ATLANTIC

PM101013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 82 p 4

[From Nikolay Prozhogin's "International Review"]

[Text] Behind the Scenes of the South Atlantic Crisis

The international public's attention remains fixed on the Anglo-Argentine conflict -- the more so as the events developing in the South Atlantic go far beyond the bounds of mutual relations between two countries. This is illustrated particularly clearly by the role being played by the United States, which very quickly renounced even what the American press itself described as a "show of neutrality."

Indeed, there can hardly be any question of neutrality when from the very start of the crisis Washington has been trying to get its own hands on the subject of the conflict -- the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands -- and establish itself there under cover of the transfer of the islands to rule by a "tripartite" administration -- that is, with the participation of the United States itself. When Argentina rejected the American proposal, the United States, in effect, came out openly on Britain's side, giving its blessing to the Thatcher government's neo-colonialist, militarist actions.

It is no accident that even those people in the West who were inclined to take an ironic view at first over the "oldfashioned conflict," hinting that the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands are one of the last vetiges of the former colonial empires, eventually had to realize that it is not simply a question of territories with a small population and a poorly developed economy, but of the strategic interests of imperialism, which is striving to maintain direct control of the sea routes between the Antarctic and the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.

It was for the sake of its imperial interests that the United States betrayed Argentina, as the foreign press writes, referring to the treaty commitments which bind the two countries under the Inter-American Treaty of Mutual Assistance.

The imperialist nature of Washington's policy with respect to Latin American countries has again been clearly confirmed in connection with the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, it was noted during the Soviet-Nicaraguan talks held in Moscow in the last few days.

The United States unhesitatingly gave preference to its allied ties with Britain in NATO, once again demonstrating the aggressive nature of the North Atlantic bloc, which they would like to put at the service of the aims of neocolonailism.

It cannot be said that the U.S. desire to involve its other NATO allies in this crisis has enraptured the allies. They cannot fail to be aware of the consequences this could entail.

The peoples are demanding that the Anglo-Argentine conflict be resolved by peaceful means on the basis of the Security Council resolution, taking into account the relevant UN General Assembly decisions on decolonization, in the interests of peace.

BRITAIN USING 'BUGBEAR OF SOVIET MENACE'

LD102022 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 10 May 82

["London: Smokescreen of Lies" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 10 May, TASS -- "The longer the Anglo-Argentine conflict drags out, the more obvious it becomes that Britain's West European allies do not approve of the Thatcher Cabinet's bellicose course," IZVESTIYA writes today.

"London is so much concerned over the prospects of landing in isolation in Europe that it could think of nothing better than to use the bugbear of Soviet menace," the newspaper writes. In his televised appearance on May 9, British Defence Secretary John Nott in an effort to justify the escalation asserted that if Britain yields in the dispute with Argentina, this will encourage Soviet "expansion." A British saying goes: "Liars have need of good memories." Memory clearly plays tricks with the head of the British military department. He "forgot" that the Soviet Union has neither bases nor naval forces in the South Atlantic, that since the very start of the conflict the USSR declared for its settlement at a conference table.

Mentioning the latest aggressive actions of British warships and planes in the South Atlantic, the newspaper stresses that the establishment by London of an actual blockade of Argentina gives the lie to the statement of the Thatcher government about its readiness for peaceful settlement of the dispute.

100-MILE WAR ZONE DECLARED AROUND ASCENSION

LD110922 Moscow TASS in English 0843 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] London, 11 May, TASS -- The British Conservative Government has taken another step in the escalation of the armed conflict in the southern Atlantic. According to the British defence department, another "war zone" has been established, this time within 100 miles around the Ascension Island. The British Armed Forces, in violation of international law, intend to "control" within that zone all air traffic, including civilian flights, which poses a threat to air routes.

Earlier Britain established a "war zone" within 200 miles around the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands and subsequently expanded it, announcing that it intended to attack any Argentine plane or ship farther than 12 miles off the Argentine coast.

The Ascension Island in the Atlantic, on which a U.S. military base is situated, is viewed by the British command as a major point of transit on the way to the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. The United States has made available to Britian fuel and food depots and communication facilities. British Marines and paratroopers have been deployed on the island, and the long-range Vulcan bombers used to attack the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands are based there.

U.S. TELLS DIPLOMATS, CITIZENS TO LEAVE ARGENTINA

PM101517 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 May 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent A. Palladin dispatch under the general headline "Who Is Inflaming the Conflict"]

[Text] Washington -- U.S. television has reported the evacuation which has begun of some U.S. Embassy personnel in Buenos Aires. At the same time, Washington has instructed other U.S. citizens to leave Argentina. The reason, the CBS TV company asserts, is that the White House is essentially pursuing a policy of complicity with Britain in the armed conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

YURIY ZHUKOV HITS U.S. 'BIG LIE' PROPAGANDA

PM101507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 82 p 4

[PRAVDA political observer Yuriy Zhukov article: "Washington's Big Lie"]

[Text] "Whenever the bourgeoisie's ideological influence on the workers declines, is undermined or weakens, the bourgeoisie has always and everywhere resorted and will continue to resort to the most desperate lies and slander" -- these weighty words of Lenin have a particularly acute and urgent ring today. Probably never before has the U.S. and NATO ruling clique, intimidated by the tumultuous growth in the antiwar struggle, sunk to the most primitive and truly malicious methods in its "psychological warfare" against the socialist countries and the peoples heroically fighting for their freedom and peace.

This "psychological warfare" did not begin just today or yesterday. Scarcely had the gunfire of the final battles of World War II died away, when the U.S. Congress adopted a number of decisions creating a powerful propaganda apparatus designed to be the most important instrument in an ambitious policy whose goal was "roll back" communism and achieve world domination by the United States.

The "psychological strategy agency" created at that time, in which 9,000 people began to work, did not stand on ceremony in its choice of methods. It adopted the "big lie" technique used by Hitler's Germany, the experience of which was attentively studied in Washington. It even translated into English and published facist propaganda chief Goebbels' multivolume diary.

The organizers of "psychological warfare" spell out their tasks with unceremonious frankness. Let me cite a typical example. Philip Nicolaides, former VOA deputy director wrote recently: "We must destabilize the Soviet Union and its allies by sowing dissension in relations between peoples and governments."

Yet again the U.S. Army manual entitled "Waging Psychological Warfare" says shamelessly that propaganda from relevant U.S. services can be divided into three cateogries: 1) white propaganda -- this is propaganda circulated and acknowledged by its source or official representatives; 2) gray propaganda -- this is propaganda that does not specially identify (that is, does not point to, conceal! -- Yu. Zh.) its source; 3) black propaganda -- this is propaganda that is passed off as coming from a source other than the real one."

The facts show that Washington gives preference precisely to such "black propaganda" in its "psychological warfare." Back in 1954 in a reference work entitled "War of Wits" a CIA employee, Ladislas Farago, wrote: "Black propaganda is the fundamental (!) secret service measure, not just because it uses exclusively espionage materials as weapons, but also because it is independent and operates secretly. Black propaganda never betrays its source. It will always maintain that the materials it circulates have been received from hostile territory of adjoining regions...and that they are transmitted by seditious elements from the enemy's very lair."

We cannot fail to recall here the angry lines of the writer G. Seldes, who a few decades ago now wrote in his book of exposures entitled "The Press Lords": "All the ethical norms of press and radio journalism lose their force when it is a question of Russia. Here we can do whatever we like. There are no frontiers. Say what you please, lie as much as you want, nobody will stop you.... The lie will be looked on with favor." This is how the really wild anti-Soviet and anticommunist inventions in the style of "black propaganda" are born.

But "psychological warfare" in our time is by no means limited to this. Since the public reacts to false articles in the bourgeois press with increasing caution and criticism, now it is not only irresponsible press organs, radio and television which are coming out with increasing frequency with the wildest of anti-Soviet inventions, but also official U.S. Government bodies -- the State Department, the Pentagon, the CIA and the presidential apparatus.

Here, special attention is paid to maneuvers whose aim is to distort the essence of Soviet peace initiatives, which are giving rise to increasing interest and understanding among the popular masses in the West. Earlier they simply kept quiet about them. Now that it is no longer possible to keep quiet, they try to distort them beyond recognition. This is what the distinguished U.S. politician Fulbright said on this score: "The Soviet leaders' arguments are so distorted by our administration propaganda and our leaders' rhetoric that this destroys the possibility of objective and impartial discussion." Those who act this way are pursuing a dual aim: to slander the USSR by ascribing to it the aggressive aims which Washington itself is pursuing, and to conceal the plans being hatched by the U.S. leadership, which are dangerous for the cause of peace.

Let us recall the intensity of the campaign mounted and continued by the organizers of U.S. "psychological warfare" at all levels alleging that the USSR has destroyed "tens of thousands of peaceful inhabitants" with chemical weapons in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan. Why was such a malicious lie circulated? The answer to this question was provided by the recent reports that the U.S. administration has adopted a decision to start producing new types of chemical weapons, although the United States now has the largest arsenal in the world of these mass destructive weapons. As Senator D. Prior said recently, the United States has enough chemical weapons to destroy the entire population of our planet 50 times over (50 times!).

Let us recall the sensational handling given in Washington this March to a false statement by Richard Delauer, director of the U.S. Defense Department Scientific Research Agency, that the USSR is actively preparing for war in space. Some time elapsed and the purpose of this lie became clear; Robert Cooper, a Defense Department aide, publicly declared that "in the very near(!) future the Pentagon (Pentagon!) will carry out tests of an important type of weapon designed to destroy Soviet satellites."

Let us recall the fuss and hullaballoo with which the "secret" report compiled by the CIA that the Soviet Union does not have enough oil and is therefore allegedly preparing to occupy Iran and the Arab countries, depriving the Western powers of access to the Near East oil reserves, was launched in Washington. And then it turned out that the Pentagon, under cover of these absurd inventions, had secured military bases in the Near East for its notorious "Rapid Deployment Force"....

But most striking of all is the ease -- unprecedented in history -- with which even the top U.S. leaders permit themselves to stand up in front of the whole world and make statements they know to be contrary to the truth. Let us look at a few scandalous facts.

Fact number one: When the public in Western countries did not take seriously the false reports in the bourgeois press to the effect that Soviet chemical weapons were being used in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig hurried to the assistance of the organizers of this failing campaign of lies. He stated that the United States has "irrefutable evidence" that the Soviet Union is waging chemical warfare. To make it more convincing, the American bourgeois press at once obligingly reported that the "secret CIA report" allegedly in Haig's possession "is a document several hundred pages long, bound in two volumes."

Soon the CIA's "irrefutable evidence" was refuted by a group of experts created under UN auspices. These experts spent several weeks in Southeast Asia and Pakistan, questioned dozens of people, including local doctors, and came to the conclusion: "The group did not discover any signs or symptoms indicating the presence of chemical warfare agents." But that did not prevent the State Department and its leader from continuing and stepping up the slander campaign against the USSR.

Fact number two. U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger went so far as to state that "the Soviet Union clearly believes it could win a nuclear war with the United States.... Their entire world outlook is based on precisely that premise." Yet Weinberger, by virtue of his office, should know that L.I. Brezhnev, the leader of our party and state, has repeatedly and categorically stated that it is madness to think of victory in a nuclear war. Weinberger should also know that our military doctrine is defensive in nature and excludes preemptive wars and the "first strike" concept. Finally, he should also know that the UN General Assembly, on a proposal from the USSR, adopted by an overwhelming majority a resolution saying that whoever makes a first nuclear strike will be committing the gravest crime against mankind. And who voted against that resolution? The U.S. representative! So whose world outlook is based on the "admissibility" of victory in a nuclear war?

Fact number three. Even the U.S. President keeps making really fantastic, totally unfounded accusations against the USSR, putting his advisers in an intolerably difficult position, as they then have to get out of it somehow at press conferences, trying in vain to prove that the President was "misunderstood." Quite recently, for instance, on 31 March, the American President put both himself and the Pentagon in an extremely awkward position by declaring to the whole country that the "Russians," as he puts it, have a "margin of superiority big enough to create a danger," although he must know very well that in reality an approximate balance exists between the two sides' armaments. This has, incidentally, been repeatedly reaffirmed by the American Joint Chiefs of Staff. The President's advisers had to spend a long time explaining to startled journalists that what the President had in mind was a "possible" disruption of equilibrium in the future if the United States does not increase arms spending.

After that nobody should be surprised if the constant intimidation of the Americans with the imaginary "Soviet threat" meets with a skeptical attitude more and more frequently. As NEWSWEEK magazine wrote on 19 April, "The skeptics and critics are demanding more convincing evidence to support accusations made during a period of Soviet-American relations which is reminiscent of the cold war." The Washington POST, in turn, stated with irritation: "If the government regards the skepticism and indifference in the country towards its accusations (against the USSR) as a sad fact, it has only itself to blame."

The false reports used as political weapons by the American leadership meet with still greater disbelief outside the United States -- even in the allied countries. A few weeks ago Charles Wick, Californian millionaire and personal friend of the President, who now heads the so-called International Communications Agency, which conducts U.S. foreign policy propaganda worldwide, visited West European capitals. What he found there caused him great concern. Addressing the House of Representatives, Wick stated that he was "struck by the serious weakening of support for the NATO alliance."

At around the same time the doleful voice of Wick's kindred spirit Lord Chalfont, former British minister of state for foreign affairs, could be heard emanating from London. Addressing the House of Lords, he exclaimed: "All our nuclear weapons, our tanks and our aircraft will be useless if we are defeated in psychological, propaganda war. In my view we are losing (!) that war."

But evidently neither Washington nor London intends to renounce "psychological warfare." In the current fiscal year Wick's department will spend $489 million on spreading false propaganda, while it has demanded $640 million for next year! It seems that people there are continuing to be guided by the old formula: "The same again, but hotter."

Soviet people are not inclined to either exaggerate or underestimate the intentions and designs of the organzers of "psychological warfare." It is common knowledge that the confrontation between the communist and bourgeois world outlookd reflects an objective historical process based on class struggle. That confrontation is inevitable. But the struggle of ideas is one thing and the actions of our opponents is quite another matter -- they are totally without any ideals capable of attracting the many million strong people's masses.

"The ideological struggle must not turn into 'psychological warfare,' it must not be used as a means of interfering in the internal affairs of states and peoples or lead to political and military confrontation," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev warns. "Otherwise this ideological dispute could lead to a catastrophe in which millions of people could perish together, so to speak, with their concepts."

This warning is particularly topical now that the tactic of the "big lie," borrowed from Goebbels, is being used increasingly actively by the present U.S. and NATO leaders for subversive purposes, as was done during the "cold war" years.

U.S. POLISH POLICY JEOPARDIZES WEST EUROPE

LD102224 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 10 May, TASS -- Washington's anti-Polish and anti-Soviet hysteria showed to Western Europe the fact that its "senior partner," the USA, is not only an unreliable partner but also a dangerous one, since it jeopardizes without hesitation a matter of vital importance for all, creation of the new structure of international relations based on the realities of the present.

This is said in an article in the May issue of the journal USA -- ECONOMICS, POLITICS, IDEOLOGY [SSHA: EKONOMIKA, POLITIKA, IDEOLOGIYA]. It is said in the article that trying to internationalize the crisis situation in Poland Washington seeks to consolidate its own leadership in NATO.

The journal writes that in the approach to the situation around Poland the Reagan administration puts an emphasis on the economic sanctions against the Polish People's Republic and the Soviet Union.

The point of the matter is not only that Washington is striving to weaken the socialist community and at the same time to strengthen "Atlantic solidarity," its own positions as political leader of the West, the article says. The matter is that Washington consciously hopes to achieve the weakening of the economic positions of West European countries as compared to the United States. Looking on things objectively this is precisely the direction of Washington's efforts. It seeks not only to discredit the very idea of the widening of economic relations between West European countries and the USSR and also between West European countries and Poland, another major partner of those countries. It also seeks to disrupt contracts that have already been concluded, above all long-term contracts, such as the "gas-pipes" deal.

The journal writes that on the whole West European countries cannot but realize that the implementation of U.S. demands would jeopardize the entire structure of political and economic ties on the European Continent that has formed in the years of detente and that meets the interests of West European countries no less than the interests of their socialist partners.

COMMENTARIES VIEW BUSH VISIT TO, TALKS IN FRG

Barakhta in PRAVDA

LD110624 Moscow TASS in English 0602 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 May, TASS -- U.S. Vice President George Bush has wound up his official visit to China. Much significance was attached to the visit from both sides, Boris Barakhta writes in PRAVDA.

On the eve of the visit, he points out, the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO published a commentary describing as a "delayed action bomb" the recent decision of the U.S. administration to sell weapons to Taiwan. The newspaper strongly condemned the hypocritical stand of the USA on that issue. But during the visit of George Bush to China it became obvious that the commentary was designed to serve propaganda aims. A different tone was set during the talks. Thus, according to Deng Xiaoping that important issue concerning the PRC's sovereignty creates only 'some cloudiness' in Sino-American relations.

In their turn, other Chinese leaders, the commentary stressed, described the talks with the guest from the overseas as a "friendly and sincere exchange of views." There is an impression, as the American press put it, that Beijing would like to use the Taiwan issue to wrest from the USA new concessions as regards the supplies of high technology equipment and sophisticated weapons.

Judging by the commentaries in the press, Boris Barakhta points out, the visit of George Bush has not brought about any change in the U.S. stand on the Taiwan issue. "But at the same time the U.S. administration, which is continuing Sino-American bargaining on Taiwan, is clearly trying to gear Beijing to its instigatory, anti-Soviet policy, make the PRC leadership forgo China's national interests. This is precisely the pay expected in Washington for a further development of bilateral relations with China."

Addressing a reception in Beijing George Bush said that the development of relations between the USA and the PRC must be based on "common interests" in face of the notorious "hegemonistic expansion". Such statements, Boris Barakhta points out in conclusion, are fresh proof of the fact that the aim of the imperialists is to try to damage the interests of the countries of the socialist community. In this activity they will stop at nothing.

Dimov on Results

OW102140 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 10 May 82

[Dimov commentary: "Results of Bush's Visit to China"]

[Text] Listeners, commenting on the results of U.S. Vice President Bush's visit to China, the United States' ASSOCIATED PRESS points out that the two sides expressed willingness to take concerted actions to counter the Soviet threat. Soviet international affairs journalist Dimov writes in this connection:

The United States is using the anti-Sovietism in its foreign policy to achieve various goals. For example, imperialism raises a clamor against Soviet expansionism in order to divert people's attention from its acts of aggression in one region or another of the world. To force its partners to make new concessions, Washington tells them that they must do as it asks in order to counter the global Soviet threat. The U.S. ruling clique pursues its policy of expanding the arms race under the smokescreen of the myth of the Soviet threat.

Bush's talks with the Beijing leaders once again proved this point. The U.S. vice president hinted to the Beijing partners that it was absolutely senseless for the United States and China to quarrel over such minor issues as the Taiwan question.

Bush said: The extremely important task before us, our important duty, is to counter the Soviet threat. In other words, Beijing should not mention Taiwan again, but should continue to follow the U.S. strategic plan and continue to step up anti-Soviet hysteria.

According to Western newspaper reports, Washington [words indistinct] promised to expand cooperation in all areas of U.S.-Chinese relations. In view of this, it should be pointed out that during Bush's visit to China the Beijing leaders hinted to their partner on the other side of the ocean that they expected the United States to provide weapons to China. However, Washington arranged (?to have a string attached). Washington still wants to supply weapons to Taiwan, a faithful friend to the United States. As for the Beijing leaders, Washington will allow them to win the favor of the U.S. ruling clique by their anti-Soviet activities.

The letter from the U.S. president that Bush handed to the Beijing leaders also mentioned this. The master of the White House called on the Beijing leadership to make further efforts to counter the Soviet threat, the greatest threat of the present era.

Before the U.S.-PRC talks, a representative of the Taiwan clique boasted: Our relations with the United States have never been as cordial and close as they are today. Indeed, our relations with the United States are very friendly. We would like to ask: Is not Washington trying to make Taiwan an example for the Beijing leaders to follow?

In any case, we can reach this conclusion today: The U.S. ruling clique is acting recklessly, ignoring the sovereignty of the Chinese people and inciting the Beijing leaders to increase their anti-Sovietism. Bush's talks with the Beijing leaders also showed this.

Yakovlev on Taiwan Issue

LD101800 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 10 May 82

["Dancing to U.S. Tune" -- TASS headline; by TASS political observer Mikhail Yakovlev]

[Text] Moscow, 10 May, TASS -- U.S. Vice-President George Bush made a visit to China a few days ago. He met top Chinese leaders. International problems and relations between the two countries were discussed at the talks in Beijing. But the main question at the talks was U.S. military deliveries to Taiwan. It follows from reports coming from Beijing that the sides did not arrive at agreement and their differences on this important problem persist. It was only agreed to continue the talks on this matter.

As is known, from the end of last year Chinese-U.S. relations became somewhat cooler because of the Washington administration decision to continue supporting the Taipei regime and, specifically, to arm Taiwan. On the eve of the visit of the U.S. vice-president Beijing made another demarche.

In a series of articles the Chinese press accused Washington of continuing to violate China's sovereignty and to interfere in China's internal affairs. Moreover, Beijing warned Washington that if it wishes to develop relations with Beijing it must confirm by concrete deeds respect for China's sovereignty and not to create the "situation of two Chinas."

Going by results of the Chinese-U.S. talks Beijing's indignation about the U.S. arms deliveries to the Taipei authorities was largely false. And this is well understood in Washington. Moreover, the U.S. ruling circles never took seriously Beijing's notorious "serious warnings" to the United States. Sending Bush on a visit to Beijing, the U.S. administration had no intention of deciding the question of putting an end to the arming of Taiwan or giving up the "policy of two Chinas". Upon the arrival in China Bush announced at the airport that his visit does not pursue the aim of settling differences between Washington and Beijing in connection with the sales of U.S. armaments to Taipei and upon the conclusion of the visit he stated even more clearly that the USA will not leave in need its old friends (meaning the Taiwan authorities).

The results of the talks show that they have not led to the changing of the stand of Washington, the senior partner in the Chinese-U.S. alliance. On the other hand, they show that the Chinese leaders actually depart from the principled stand in the "Taiwan question" for the sake of their pragmatic calculations of using U.S. capital investments and technology for its own military and civilian modernization.

The talks in Beijing apparently boiled down to bargaining which in the long run enable Washington to continue "the policy of two Chinas" with Beijing's actual consent since, as the U.S. State Department declared, the common stragetic and regional interests largely overweigh whatever differences exist between the two countries. Thus, Taiwan will continue getting armaments while Beijing will continue tolerating the "situation of two China".

All this shows that the visit of the U.S. vice-president to China pursued the aim of consolidating the Chinese-U.S. partnership. But as facts show, this partnership does not help at all the reunification of the Taiwan island with mainland China, one of the main tasks set by the Chinese leadership. Quite the contrary, this partnership infringes ever more on national interests of the Chinese people. The task of the reunification can be solved only by assuming a principled stand and not by further collusion with U.S. imperialism to the detriment of China's vital interests.

Korolev Commentary

LD101720 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 10 May 82

[Vladimir Korolev commentary]

[Excerpts] The U.S. vice president, George Bush, has visited Beijing. There he had talks with China's leaders. The visit was paid in the framework of the Washington envoy's tour of a number of Asian countries. Vladimir Korolev comments:

Vice President Bush's foreign tour was linked with the implementation of the expansionist plans nurtured by the Reagan administration towards Southeast Asia and the Pacific. Washington's militaristic schemes also guided George Bush on his trip to Australia and New Zealand, which together with the United States formed a military bloc, ANZUS.

One the goals of the U.S. vice president's tour was to patch up relations with Beijing. Washington made a stake on its policies in Asia. These relations are quite strained. Serious differences between China and the United States emerged in connection with American arms deliveries to the Taiwan regime. Beijing wants to use the Taiwan issue to make Washington lift restrictions on the sales of some advanced military technology to China. Washington also believes that Beijing has tied its economic plans with obtaining American aid so closely and has gone so far in its parallel activity with the United States on the world scene that it can't retreat any longer. So Washington has come to the conclusion that it can continue to supply Taiwan with everything it needs.

According to news reports, though differences between China and the United States with regard to the Taiwan issue remain, George Bush, following the conclusion of his talks with Chinese leaders, expressed optimism as to the continuation of the dialogue and said that Sino-American relations would continue to develop. Characteristically, when referring to Taiwan he mentioned President Reagan's statement that the United States would never leave its old friends in the lurch.

George Bush's trip has shown once again that in its relations with Beijing Washington is least of all concerned about respecting China's true national interests. Obviously, the one thing it cares for is to use to the utmost the adventuristic and expansionist trends in Beijing's policy for gaining its own ends.

TASS VIEWS PRC 1982 BUDGET, DEVELOPMENT PLAN

LD072022 Moscow TASS in English 1956 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 7 May, TASS - The Chinese press has published official materials about the economic and social development plan and budget of the country for 1982, which were endorsed by a session of the standing committee of the National People's Congress. According to the published data, this year's budget is planned with a deficit of 3,000 million yuan. Despite the admission contained in the documents that the budget deficit "is fraught with a potential threat to the country's economy", direct military expenditures alone are to increase in 1982 by more than 1,000 million yuan as compared with last year. At the same time appropriations for culture, education and science, taken together, are planned to increase by only 780 million.

The reports on the plan and budget, submitted to the session of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, describe the situation in the Chinese economy as "highly gratifying", and emphasize the need "to raise the economic effectiveness", etc. However, serious problems such as the instability of prices and the growth of inflation, as is known, are not solved up to now. The number of unemployed continues to grow. The sharp increase in unemployment was spurred by the course, adopted three years ago, towards the "adjustment" of the economy. This course envisages, in particular, the closure or merger of enterprises everywhere, a reduction of the volume of capital construction or at least "rigid control" over capital investments. Consequently mass unemployment will remain the acutest social problem of China.

During the "adjustment" of the economy and particularly in view of the curtailment of production in a number of branches of the heavy industry, the lagging behind of the fuel-and-power and producing industries has become aggravated. This process also had effect on the outlines of the plan for 1982. In the current year, for example, the production of coal is planned to increase inconsiderably, the production of oil will remain at last year's level, and the smelting of steel will be below last year's.

In the past several months the Chinese press comes out with forced admission that the open-door policy pursued by the Chinese leadership in the field of trade-and-economic relations with the countries of the West gives rise to a whole number of negative results of economic, ideological and social aspects. The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO even published a special article calling for the "protection of the national industry" from the inflow of imported products into China. Nevertheless, the reports on the plan and budget again contain a cali to actively draw foreign capital. As the Chinese finance minister reported, in the current year China is to spend more than 3,500 million yuan to pay off the foreign debts and to pay interest.

If one is to speak about the economy of China as a whole, in 1982, the fourth year of the "adjustment", it will continue to develop, judging by the published documents, in complex conditions and unstable situation.

MUSIN ON 1960's BREAK IN USSR-PRC ECONOMIC TIES

OW071345 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 6 May 82

[Musin: "On Events That Occurred in the Early 1960's" -- 19th of series entitled "Fragments in the History of Soviet-Chinese Relations"]

[Text] Chinese historical data and official documents, taking a fabricator's attitude, deal with the causes of the discontinuation of Sino-Soviet economic cooperation. The resolution on certain questions in the history of our party since the founding of the PRC adopted by the 6th session of the 11th CCP Central Committee also distorts this question. Without regard for historical facts this documents alleges that the Soviet Union perfidiously scrapped its contracts with China. The present Beijing leadership asserts that the Soviet Union should be responsible for the discontinuation of bilateral economic relations.

By deliberately distorting the truth, Beijing leaders aim to defend the anti-Soviet policy pursued by their predecessors and themselves.

I would like to mention here that China began reducing the scope of its economic cooperation with the Soviet Union shortly after Mao Zedong put forward his disastrous special principles for China's domestic and foreign policies. A part of Mao Zedong's policy designed to undermine Sino-Soviet friendship was to reduce the scope of China's economic relations with the Soviet Union. Concrete historical facts on Sino-Soviet relations have completely exposed the lie that the Soviet Union perfidiously scrapped its agreements on cooperation with China. In all circumstances, the Soviet side has concerned itself with the maintenance and development of bilateral economic cooperation. kegrettably, however, the opposite is the case as far as the Chinese side is concerned.

I would also like to mention the following facts: On 31 October 1960 the Chinese side officially announced that it would greatly reduce the scope of economic, scientific and technical cooperation provided for in the relevant agreements China had signed with the Soviet Union. Its excuse for doing so was that China had been hit by natural disasters and that Soviet experts had withdrawn from China. Therefore, China had to revise its plans. In a statement on this issue the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade gave detailed answers to the questions raised by the Chinese side. The Soviet side stressed that economic and trade relations between the two countries must be based on friendship and comradely cooperation. However, the Chinese leadership continued to pursue its policy of reducing the scope of all economic cooperation with the Soviet Union.

At the Soviet-Chinese talks from February to June 1961 the Chinese side, regardless of the interests of the Chinese people, refused to accept continued Soviet aid for the building of 89 industrial projects and 33 other projects in China. Because of the stand taken by the Chinese side the complete sets of equipment supplied by the Soviet Union to China in 1961 were 4/5 of the number supplied in 1960. In accordance with an agreement signed on 19 June 1961, the Soviets only had the obligation to technically assist China in building 66 important defense projects and projects for civil use from 1961 to 1967. However, on the initiative of the Soviet side the communique on the talks pointed out the importance of continuing economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries. Following the talks an agreement was signed on 19 June 1961.

Two months later, however, the Chinese side officially announced that it would further cut equipment imports from the Soviet Union. In early December 1961, the Chinese side announced that it would stop the import of any complete sets of equipment from the Soviet Union in 1962 and 1963.

Listeners, you can see from these facts that the allegation that the Soviet Union refused to fulfill its obligations -- provided under the bilateral agreements -- is completely groundless. the crux of the matter is that all the lateral actions taken by the Chinese authorities were politically motivated, including their decision to suspend the building of all Soviet-aided industrial projects for 2 years, regardless of the stage of completion. In other words, all these actions were aimed at making China drift from the Soviet Union. It was then that the Sino-Soviet friendship association began to reduce the scope of its activities. Scientific and cultural exchanges between the two countries were also stopped.

It is futile for Chinese leaders to stand truth on its head and shift onto the Soviet Union the responsibility for the discontinuation of economic cooperation between the two countries in the early 1960's.

SOVIET DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CONFERENCE IN JAPAN

LD110536 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] A CPSU delegation comprising Comrade Tyazhelnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Propaganda Department, and Comrade Kovalenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department, left Moscow for Tokyo on 10 May to take part in the international conference against nuclear arms and for disarmament and a nuclear-free zone, organized by the Japanese Socialist Party.

BREZHNEV ANTHOLOGY ON TU'S PUBLISHED IN MONGOLIA

PM110801 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 82 p 1

[TASS report: "Model of High Party-Mindedness"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 May -- The Mongolain state publishing house has published in the Mongolian language an anthology of the works of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium -- "Soviet Trade Unions Are an Influential Force in Society." The anthology includes, in full or in part, reports, speeches, statements and greetings messages by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev elucidating the theoretical bases and practical tasks of trade unions' activity at the modern stage.

The published works, G. Ochirbat, chairman of the Mongolian Central Trade Union Council, said, provide an in-depth Marxist-Leninist analysis of the role and place of Soviet trade unions under the conditions of developed socialism and investigate their functions as a school of communism. The trade unions operate under the leadership of the guiding and directing force of Soviet society, the CPSU, which at all stages of socialist and communist building has developed and is developing Lenin's teaching on the trade unions.

A leading place in the elaboration of the theory and practice of the modern trade union movement belongs to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. His works are a model of high communist ideological commitment and party-mindedness. It is precisely thanks to the Leninist party's constant concern and attention that the Soviet trade unions have strengthened and become the organization with the biggest mass membership in Soviet society. The anthology's materials contain propositions indicating ways to involve working people increasingly broadly in the management of production and affairs of state.

The new book highly appraises the international activity of the Soviet trade unions, which are in the vanguard of the struggle for peace, the peoples' security and the working people's interests and for the world workers movement's unity of action. There is no doubt that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's book will help Mongolian readers to familiarize themselves in greater depth with experience of the Soviet trade unions' activity and with the achievements of the USSR's working people in all spheres of social life, G. Ochirbat emphasized.

BREZHNEV RECEIVES TELEGRAM FROM KIM IL-SONG

LD102316 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has received a telegram from Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and president of the DPRK. He expresses gratitude for the greetings and wishes sent on the occasion of his birthday. Kim Il-song expresses confidence that the relations of traditional friendship and cooperation between the parties and peoples of the two countries will continue to grow even stronger and develop.

KARMAL ARRIVES IN UZBEKISTAN; MET BY RASHIDOV

LD111142 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] A party and government delegation from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan led by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the republic's Revolutionary Council, arrived today in Termez in Surkhandarinskaya Oblast from Kabul to take part in the ceremonial opening of a road and railway bridge over the Amu Darya frontier river.

At the airport the delegation was met by Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Khudayberdyyev, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers; and representatives of party, soviet and public organizations of Termez and working people from the town.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF KAMPUCHEA'S HUN SEN

Luncheon Speeches With Gromyko

LD101934 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 10 May 82

["Luncheon in Honour of Kampuchean Foreign Minister" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 19 May, TASS -- "The Soviet people are confident that under the leadership of the people's revolutionary party the Kampuchean people will successfully build a new, thriving Kampuchea. In this, they may count on the Soviet Union's all-round assistance and support also in the future. This point was stressed by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, speaking at a luncheon in honour of Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The Soviet Union together with People's Kampuchea and other fraternal countries is seeking to remove the threat of nuclear war and get the march of events back onto the road of detente and peace again, Andrey Gromyko declared.

"Our common major task," he went on, "is to improve the situation in Asia, which the imperialists and those teaming up with them would like to turn into a continent of dangerous and perpetually stirred seats of tension and conflicts."

"My country's policy in Asia -- and Leonid Brezhnev made this quite clear in Tashkent -- just as in all other continents, is a policy for enhancing peace and issuing a firm rebuff to the enemies of peace, a policy of peaceful cooperation with all willing to cooperate, a policy of fraternal friendship with all socialist countries, a policy of solidarity with all forces of social progress and in defence of the sovereign rights of all nations, big and small," Andrey Gromyko said.

"It is precisely this approach that underlies our proposals on spreading confidence-building measures to cover the Far East, and the ideas we put forward concerning relations with India, Japan and China, as well as the ASEAN member-countries."

Andrey Gromyko pointed out that during the talks that took place both sides drew the conclusion that neither Washington nor Beijing want peace and stability in Southeast Asia while thinking it profitable to maintain tension. "The emergence in that region of a group of countries, which have opted for the road of progressive transformations, the road of peace and socialism," he said, "does not suit the imperialists and their stooges. This is exactly why they are preventing Kampuchea from getting the UN seat, which it is eligible to have."

"The peoples of the three countries of Indochina routed the aggressors with the support of socialist states and all progressive forces of the world," Gromyko said. "They could have long channelled all their resources and potentialities for the solution of constructive tasks if it were not for new encroachments on their freedom, independence and peaceful work by those who have hegemonistic ambitions."

"Leonid Brezhnev noted more than once that the Soviet Union never viewed alienation between the USSR and China as a normal phenomenon. It always showed readiness to improve relations with China on the basis of mutual respect for each other's interests, non-interference in each other's affairs and mutual benefit."

"A similar stand is held by other socialist countries, including states of Indochina."

"We are convinced that the solution of problems of Southeast Asia is above all, the concern of states of the region themselves," Andrey Gromyko said. "There are no problems here that could not be decided at a conference table."

Therefore the Soviet Union wholly shares and supports the peace initiatives of our Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao friends that facilitate the path to the establishment of goodneighbourliness among states of Indochina and ASEAN, to the normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia and turning the area into a peace zone."

Pointing out that Kampuchea still does not hold its lawful place in various international forums, including the United Nations, Andrey Gromyko said that this is so because of the intrigues of imperialists, hegemonists and their flunkeys. "But its voice and its peaceful policy sound louder in the world than the positions of some states that are present in the United Nations," he said.

Speaking in reply, Hun Sen said, specifically: "We highly appreciate the Soviet Union's tireless efforts at the deepening of detente, at the ending of the arms race, at disarmament and development of international cooperation. These efforts place a reliable barrier on the road of the policy of militarism and expansionism conducted by the United States and its allies, the policy of stirring up armed conflicts in different areas of the world, the policy carrying mankind to nuclear catastrophe."

The minister said that the Soviet Union "makes a great positive contribution to the establishment of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, to the cause of defending revolutionary gains of the peoples of Indochina, including the Kampuchean people."

Hun Sen said that the Kampuchean people was constantly receiving assistance and support from the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries in the restoration of the country and in its struggle against the Beijing hegemonists who in collusion with Washington and other centers of international reaction are trying by every means to destroy the Kampuchean revolution. These hostile forces have been conducting and are conducting large-scale subversive activity against the People's Republic of Kampuchea, are striving to interfere in internal affairs of Kampuchea, to undermine the process of revival of the Kampuchean people and restore the genocide regime.

"But no matter to what tricks our enemies resort, the strong union of Kampuchea with Vietnam and Laos, their close unity with the entire socialist community, above all, with the Soviet Union, solidarity of all progressive and peace forces of the world are an earnest of the fact that no one will be able to reverse the course of history," Hun Sen said.

He pointed out that jointly with the fraternal countries of Indochina the People's Republic of Kampuchea is exerting vigorous efforts to turn Southeast Asia into an area of peace and cooperation on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Touching upon the propaganda campaign of the Reagan administration about the alleged "use of Soviet chemical weapons in Kampuchea, Laos and Afghanistan," Hun Sen stressed that "these are merely allegations of Washington aimed at concealing its own crimes and new criminal plans of wholesale production and use of chemical weapons."

The minister said that the reason behind tension in Southeast Asia is not the presence on Kampuchea's territory of Vietnamese troops staying in Kampuchea at the request of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea but the threat from the Chinese-U.S. alliance whose activity leads to the destabilization of the situation in the region."

Talks With Gromyko

LD101632 Moscow TASS in English 1521 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 10 May, TASS -- Negotiations were held today between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Hun Sen, now on an official visit in the Soviet Union.

An exchange of opinions on questions of Soviet-Kampuchean relations and on a number of topical international problems was held in the course of negotiations which were held in an atmosphere of friendship and full mutual understanding.

It was noted with satisfaction that the relations of friendship and close cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea were steadily developing in all spheres, assuming even more diversified forms, and being filled with a new content.

The Kampuchean side highly appreciated the Soviet Union's fraternal assistance to the peoples of Kampuchea on overcoming heavy consequences of war and genocide, in solving tasks of creating the foundations of a socialist society, set by the 4th Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea.

The foreign minister of the USSR reaffirmed that the Soviet Union would continue supporting People's Kampuchea's struggle against encroachments of hegemonistic and imperialist circles on its national independence and sovereignty, for broader international recognition of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and restoration of its legitimate rights at the United Nations and other international organizations.

The two sides expressed concern of the USSR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea at the growing dangerous tension in the world, caused by the adventurist aggressive course of imperialism, and stressed the need for building up efforts of all countries and peoples in the interests of relaxation of the threat of war, preservation and deepening of the process of detente, establishment of durable peace on Earth.

The foreign minister of the USSR emphasized the significance of the new peace initiatives which were put forward by Leonid Brezhnev. These initiatives are aimed at preventing a nuclear war, curbing the arms race, that has been imposed by imperialism, and recovery of the situation in the world, including in Asia. Kampuchea, said the foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, fully approves the peaceful foreign policy course of the Soviet Union and welcomes the new important Soviet proposals, which are permeated with the spirit of good will and realism.

The two sides discussed in detail the situation now shaping in South-East Asia and firmly denounced interference from outside into affairs of the region, which is aimed at preventing normalization of relations between Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, and the ASEAN member-states and at kindling confrontation between these two groups of states.

Andrey Gromyko noted the significance of unity and militant solidarity of the three countries of Indo-China for ensuring defense of the revolutionary gains of their peoples and successful solution of socio-economic tasks, set by those states. The Soviet Union consistently supports the course of normalization of relations with the ASEAN member-countries, the course of turning South-East Asia into a peace zone, which is conducted by Kampuchea, jointly with Vietnam and Laos.

Meeting With Demichev

LD101614 Moscow TASS in English 1602 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 10 May, TASS -- Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Minister of Culture Petr Demichev today had a conversation with member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Hun Sen, now staying in the Soviet Union on an official visit. Questions of the development of Soviet-Kampuchean ties in the sphere of culture were discussed during the conversation. After the conversation at the USSR Ministry of Culture, the program of cultural and scientific cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Kampuchea for 1982-1983 was signed in the presence of Petr Demichev and Hun Sen.

POLAND DECLARES TWO U.S. DIPLOMATS PNG

LD110723 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] The Foreign Ministry of the Polish People's Republic has declared personae non grata American diplomats Howard, first secretary of the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw, and Zerolis, scientific attache at that embassy. According to the PAP agency, these persons were engaged in activity inconsistent with their diplomatic status. They were exposed at the scene of the crime at a moment when material concerning the interests of Poland was being handed over to them.

PRAVDA NOTES CSSR ROLE IN INTERCOSMOS PROGRAM

PM070853 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 82 p 5

[Correspondent I. Biryukov dispatch under the rubric "News From the Socialist Countries": "Intercosmos Orbits"]

[Text] Prague, 26 Apr -- Prague's higher educational institutions are participating actively in fulfilling the tasks posed by the Intercosmos program. The greatest contributions are being made by scientists at Prague's Charles University and the Czech higher technical college.

They have solved a number of complex problems connected with accelerating the processing of information transmitted to earth by satellite, creating equipment for analyzing X-ray and ultraviolet emissions from stars and manufacturing apparatus designed to measure the Earth's heat loss. Observatories and artificial satellite observation stations have been equipped with lasers developed by Prague physicists from the Czech higher technical college.

Together with their partners from the USSR, GDR, Poland and Hungary, Czechoslovak scientists are now taking part in setting up ground-based space observation stations. CSSR scientists have taken on the task of designing a laser transmitter. In conjunction with a computer, the new equipment will make it possible to determine satellite distances from earth with a precision of up to 10 centimeters over a distance of 10,000 km. Study of their flight trajectory yields important data for science and practice.

TIKHONOV, ROMANIAN ENVOY MEET FOR DISCUSSION

LD102014 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in the Kremlin Dudas, ambassador of Romania to the USSR. There was an examination of matters of interest to both sides.

NORWAY SHOWS INCONSISTENCY IN FOREIGN POLICY

PM101317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 82 p 5

[Yuriy Kuznetsov "Commentator's Column": "With an Eye on the White House"]

[Text] In recent weeks a number of responsible Norwegian statesmen and the leadership of the ruling Hoyre Conservative Party have issued statements on very important questions of the country's foreign policy and the international situation as a whole. In Oslo the Storting (parliament) deputies were addressed by Foreign Minister S. Stray and Defense Minister A. Sjaastad. Much attention was also devoted to questions of the foreign policy course in Stavanger, at the Hoyre party congress held there. As Norway has a one-party Cabinet, these statements from parliamentary and contressional rostrums express both the present direction and trends for the further development of the country's foreign and military policy.

It should be said immediately that Norway's present leading circles clearly display inconsistencies and even contradictoriness in their approach to such important aspects of state affairs. Both government members and congress delegates, as well as representatives of the party leadership, on the one hand, have voiced a desire to promote the processes of detente and disarmament and have advocated the preservation of peace in Europe. On the other hand, exaggerating the theme of the USSR's "military superiority," they have supported the NATO policy of deploying new American medium-range missiles in West Europe and NATO's nuclear strategy, which envisages, in particular, a first use of nuclear weapons, and campaigned for a further buildup of the bloc's conventional arms.

Thus, the foreign minister has declared his support for the positive processes of easing international tension and advocated the resumption of the Soviet-American talks on limiting stratetic offensive arms. The defense minister has pointed out that the Norwegian Government does not intend to change the country's base and nuclear policy. However, both ministers at once hastened to repeat the fabrications, which are usual for their Washington colleagues, about the aims of Soviet foreign policy and the correlation of forces in nuclear arms.

Here military department head A. Sjaastad expounded a number of views which hardly tally with the aforementioned loyalty to the country's base and nuclear policy. Declaring that NATO's "flexible response" strategy, which includes the possibility of making a nuclear strike, extends also to Norwegian territory, the minister advocated a further buildup of the American arms and hardware being stockpiled in Norway "in good time."

These latest and similar "views" cannot fail to arouse just concern in all people of good will, including in Norway. The buildup of military preparations, which is being imposed on Norway by its senior bloc partners, is incompatible with the true national interests of that country and the aspirations and hopes of its people.

COMMENTS ON ITALY'S CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY

LD102358 Moscow TASS in English 2027 GMT 10 May 82

["The Christian Democrats: 'Changing the Guard'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 10 May, TASS -- The recent congress of the Christian Democratic Party "did not contribute to solving the difficult problems facing Italy", IZVESTIYA says today. It notes the congress was "the shortest" in the party's entire history: "not because the delegates had nothing to discuss.

On the contrary, Italy is confronted with an abundance of grave problems. But the delegates in fact chose to by-pass real problems while engaging in rhetoric, which amounted to nothing more than wishes of 'renovating' the party, making it more appealing to the Italians... The last congress, like the previous one two years ago, did not produce any fresh ideas and did not draw up a concrete program for the party's 'renovation'."

"The only thing the congress did was to re-group forces and elect a new political secretary," the newspaper emphasises. The new leader is Ciriaco de Mita who "classes himself among the successors of the late Christian Democratic leader Aldo Moro, an advocate of cooperation with all democratic parties in Italy, including the Communist Party."

"The congress devoted prime attention to relations with the party's principal partner in the government coalition, the Socialist Party," IZVESTIYA says. "The point is the Socialist Party of late has moved to the right and is now one of the Christian Democrats' chief rivals in the struggle for votes. When demanding ever more concessions from the Christian Democrats, especially as regards power, the Socialist Party's leaders would every now and then threaten to provoke a government crisis, secure the dissolution of the parliament before the actual expiry of its term and cause the holding of pre-term elections. So far, the Christian Democratic leadership, fearing the competitors may be successful, had been making concessions since, for the first time in 35 years, the Christian Democrats lost the key post of prime minister."

"Ciriaco de Mita in his speech made it plain the Socialist Party will in the very near future have to revise its attitude to the Christian Democrats. The tough line of the new political secretary, which he is bent on implementing, strained relations between the Christian Democrats and the Socialists even further, thus threatening to weaken the government coalition," IZVESTIYA says.

PORTUGUESE WORKERS CALL 24-HOUR NATIONAL STRIKE

LD110538 Moscow TASS in English 0522 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Lisbon, 11 May, TASS -- The Portuguese working people have called a 24 hour national strike today. They have refused to report to work in protest against the repressive policy of the government of right-wing parties. The participants in the strike, support for which has been declared by more than 200 trade unions, are expressing their indignation over the short work made of a peaceful May Day demonstration in Porto. As a result of the actions by the police two workers were killed and nearly one hundred injured.

Portugal's working people have again declared today for an immediate resignation of the present government and the early holding of parliamentary elections. Resolutions passed at rallies and meetings of hundreds of thousands working people stress that the Portuguese will not permit a return to the dark times of fascism, the times of repressions and lack of rights.

EUROPEAN-U.S. INTERESTS IN GAS-PIPES DEAL VIEWED

LD110846 Moscow TASS in English 0738 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 May, TASS -- "Why does the 'gas-pipes' contract go against the grain with the White House?", the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA inquires. "It is an easy guess", the newspaper stresses. "By concluding the deal, the West European countries will lessen their dependence on the United States, and, perhaps, will 'get out of hand' in general, the more so that the differences between the economic interests of the two continents have been growing recently.

In 1980 alone, West Europe's trade with the CMEA member countries was ten times as large as the volume of trade between the USA and the socialist countries. Apart from it, they overseas [as received] see in the 'gas-pipes' project a relapse of detente, to which they in Washington wish to put an end once and for all. Therefore they are continuing to spread absurd inventions all over the world that only the Soviet Union stands to gain from the 'gas-pipes' contract. Do the West Europeans agree with it? 'The energy deal is mutually beneficial,' the West German WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE points out. 'Therefore all West European countries have a stake in it. If we buy raw materials from the Soviet Union, this does not mean at all that we render service to the latter. On the contrary, we are acting in our own national interest.' Indicative in this sense is also the statement of FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt who declared that 'our government resolutely declares for gas trade'.

"There is no doubt," the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA continues, "that the contract of the century, as it is described, is attractive for Western Europe which has not yet recovered from the recent energy crisis. The Siberian gas will become some sort of a protection from unpredictable situations. This has been admitted even in the American press. The Europeans, it wrote, insist that the Soviet Union has proved over the recent 20 years to be a more reliable supplier of oil and gas than the Middle East. In addition, apart from the economic factor, there is another factor of no small significance for the old world -- the social one. It was, for that matter, also mentioned in Munich at the latest congress of the ruling Social-Democratic Party of Germany (FRG), at which many delegates drew attention to unemployment which has become a real scourge for the country. The contract will ensure for the West European nations nearly two million jobs.

"But Washington couldn't care less about the true interests of the West Europeans," the Soviet newspaper points out. That is why it is ready to invent most stunning stories in order to frustrate cooperation between its allies and the USSR. And no one should be surprised, perhaps, if some day the United States 'discovers' in the pipes of the gas main... Russian soldiers sneaking into Western Europe."

CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CYPRUS, AKEL CONGRESS

LD102158 Moscow TASS in English 2048 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 May, TASS -- A delegation of the CPSU led by member of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia Semen Grossu left on Monday for the Republic of Cyprus at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL). The delegation will take part in the work of the 15th AKEL congress.

VASILYEV GIVES 'OFFICIAL VIEWPOINT' ON ARAB TIES

PM071231 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 23 Apr 82 p 15

["Excerpts from an article written especially for AL-WATAN" by Soviet orientalist and PRAVDA columnist Aleksey Vasilyev "expressing the official viewpoint": "Soviet-Arab Relations From a Soviet Viewpoint"]

[Text] Some people claim that "the rivalry between the two superpowers" in the Middle East is preventing the peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict. The Soviet Union rejects this analysis of Middle East politics. The empty talk about rivalry conceals the real meaning and deep essence of current events and disputes.

One of the two superpowers, the United States, wants to treat the region as an American state, and it wants to subordinate the Arabs to its control. Washington hopes to impose its will on the independent Arab states. It wants to penetrate that region with its armed forces and to set up military bases there. The United States views Arab wealth as if it were Texas or Oklahoma wealth.

The other superpower, the Soviet Union, has no such claims and never will, because of its nature as a socialist state. The Soviet Union does not believe that it has any right to the resources of the Middle East countries. Furthermore, the Soviet Union does not regard itself as the false protector of these states.

Naturally, the Soviet Union cannot be indifferent to current events in a region not far from its southern borders. The Soviet Union has economic interests, "economic cooperation and trade," in the region.

Briefly, the Soviet Union wants only one thing: a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and security and stability in the Arab countries, including those in the Gulf area. The Soviet Union wants good relations with all states in the region, and this applies equally to the states with which it has political understanding and cooperation in various fields, the states with which relations have not fully crystallized -- "never because of the Soviet Union" -- and also the states with which it has no relations at all. This principle also applies to Israel if, of course, it abandons its policy of occupying foreign territory and follows a peaceful line different from its current one.

The Arab countries as a whole occupy an important place in the Soviet foreign political relations spectrum in comparison with other Asian, African and Latin American countries. This is due to their geographical proximity, economic importance, manpower, rich culture and mutual historical relations.

So, what principles does the Soviet Union uphold in its relations with the Arab countries?

Moscow has laid down its own "rules of conduct," which also apply to its relations with other countries. If we have any desire to compete with anyone, it is only on the basis of these rules, which can be summed up as follows:

1. Recognition of every nation's right to run its own domestic affairs without foreign interference. Every state must abandon all attempts to impose its control or hegemony on others or to bring others into its own "sphere of interests."
2. Firm respect for the territorial integrity and borders of these countries and refusal to give outside support to any secessionist movement aimed at fragmenting these countries.
3. Unconditional recognition of the right of every Arab state to equal participation in international activities and the right to develop its relations with all countries of the world.
4. Full and unconditional recognition of the Arab states' sovereignty over their natural resources coupled with full practical recognition of their complete equality in international economic relations.
5. Respect for the position of nonalignment chosen by the majority of Arab states and rejection of all attempts to drag them into political and military pacts.

These are the rules of conduct which the Soviet Union acknowledges and is always willing to respect. Moscow calls on the United States, the other members of the Security Council and, of course, all other states to uphold these principles. Only then will the Middle East become more calm and only then will nations be able to look to the future with greater confidence.

In the period between the two world wars the Soviet Union, at that time the only socialist state in the world, gave the Arab national liberation movement its full political support. It led a concerted campaign in support of the just struggle of the Arab east and North Africa against imperialist domination and colonialist expansion. The Soviet Union also exposed to the whole world the designs of the imperialist states -- Britain, France and Italy -- to keep the Arab states within their spheres of influence and to keep them economically subservient in order to exploit their resources and use them as a market for their commodities.

After World War II, as a result of intensified national struggle, most Arab states became free from direct or indirect imperialist control and a new phase of economic and social development began. The Soviet Union, which has always supported the peoples' right to self-determination and their right to freely choose their own social system and form of government, played a part in the emergence of the nationalist regimes in the Arab countries. The Soviet Union demonstrated, in practice, that it is the faithful and committed friend of the Arabs. Rational people are well aware of this fact, especially in Syria, Lebanon and Egypt. The Soviet Union helped these states, on the eve of their independence and as young states, in protecting their freedom and sovereignty which were the fruit of a bitter struggle.

My tours of the Arab states convinced me that the Soviet role in foiling the 1956 tripartite aggression against Egypt has not been forgotten, although some would like it to be forgotten. The Arabs also still remember that the Soviet Union helped them regain their defensive capabilities after the June 1967 setback. The October 1973 war, which restored Arab dignity, honor and confidence in their own strength, was fought by the Arab armies with Soviet arms.

Moscow is adopting a clear and consistent position on the Lebanese situation resulting from plots hatched by imperialism, Zionism and local reactionaries. The Soviet Union is in solidarity with the struggle of the Lebanese nationalist forces and the Palestinian resistance movement.

The relations between the Soviet Unuon and the various Arab states have been of varying levels. Let us give a few examples:

The cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria, increasing year after year, epitomizes the cohesion between the two greatest forces of our time -- namely socialism and national liberation, and reflects the need for mutual cooperation in the struggle for general peace and social progress. Soviet-Syrian relations are steadily developing on the basis of the mutual understanding of these very objectives, and not as a result of compelling reasons, as some in the West like to portray the situation.

In October 1980 the friendship and cooperation treaty was signed between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic. This treaty was not merely the result of the development in Soviet-Syrian relations over many years. The treaty in fact raised the level of these relations to a higher plane in the international context. The aim of the Soviet-Syrian treaty is to normalize the situation in the Middle East and promote a real and just peace there. It has no other objectives and it is not directed against any country. It is a treaty for peace, not for war.

The Soviet Union stands firmly by Syria, which is seeking the return of the Golan Heights occupied by Israel, and it is also exposing the hypocrisy of Washington, which supports the Israeli aggressor. Damascus, along with other Arab capitals, is stressing that the Soviet Union should participate in the settlement of the Middle East conflict, in all its stages.

Now let us talk about our relations with Libya. There are considerable differences between the Soviet Union and Libya, including ideological differences, but this does not prevent the two countries from being allies in the struggle for the peoples' rights and freedom, against persecution and imperialist aggression, and for a just and lasting peace and social progress. This cooperation is of special importance in the current complex international situation.

The Soviet Union values highly the role being played by the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front in the struggle against imperialist and Zionist plots and the Camp David capitulationist line. The Soviet Union is adopting an objective position regarding the Libyan-Syrian steps to consolidate unity between the two countries.

The Soviet Union and Algeria are united by genuine friendship and traditional political, economic and cultural cooperation has demonstrated the great potential for joint achievements. The mining complex in Annaba, the herald of Algerian industry, is an evidence of this. The Soviet experts are working side by side with their Algerian colleagues, cooperating in Algeria's current development battle. It is indeed a battle in the full sense of the word.

We now move to the other side of the Arab world, to the PDRY, the south of the Arabian Peninsula. The Soviet Union continues to support the PDRY.

The cooperation between the two countries, backed by their friendship treaty, is not directed against any other country, near or far, and it does not mean a threat of interference in the domestic affairs of any country. In the Arabian Peninsula, as in the rest of the world, the Soviet Union is not pursuing selfish interests, and it is not seeking advantages at the expense of others.

The Soviet Union views with satisfaction the development of peaceful relations between the PDRY and the YAR in the light of the documents signed in Kuwait, San'a' and Aden during the meetings held between the leaders of the two fraternal countries. The Soviet Union and and the PDRY want the Red Sea to become an area of peace on the basis of unwavering respect for the rights and interests of the littoral states and noninterference in these states' domestic affairs, taking into consideration the interests of international navigation. Moscow and Aden believe that the escalation of the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean, the expansion of the exisiting military bases and the establishment of new bases constitute a threat to the security and independence of the countries of the region and a direct violation of the plan approved by the United Nations to turn the Indian Ocean into a region of peace.

The relations between the Soviet Union and the PLO are vast and embrace various aspects. The Soviet Union is committed to support the just cause of the Palestinian Arab people whose heroic struggle for their inalienable national rights has earned the world's admiration and respect. The realization of the Palestinian Arab people's inalienable rights, including their right to have their own independent state, cannot be achieved without eliminating the consequences of the 1967 Israeli aggression. A just and lasting peace can only prevail in the Middle East after the full withdrawal of the aggressor forces from the occupied Arab territories and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. The Palestinian people are struggling not only for their own national rights but in defense of the interests of all the Arab countries, for the removal of the danger in the Middle East and, accordingly, in defense of the interests of all peace-loving people.

This fact is now understood by many West European circles who are becoming increasingly objective in their assessment of the central nature of the Palestine question in the general Middle East crisis and in their assessment of the PLO role. This is evident, for example, in the opening of more and more offices representing the PLO in the capitalist countries.

The fact that the PLO office in Moscow has been given official diplomatic status is a glowing testimony to the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Palestinian Arab people and the other Arab people on the one hand and the friendly Soviet people on the other.

It can be said with confidence that the Soviet Union's relations with a number of "moderate" Arab regimes are developing and embrace various aspects of cooperation. For example, Soviet-Jordanian relations are developing successfully. Jordan is not a big state, but Moscow believes that the political weight of any state should be measured not by area or population but by the line it follows on international issues and by its contribution to world peace.

As for relations between the Soviet Union and Kuwait, I can say that these friendly relations, based on equality, respect for sovereignty and noninterference in domestic affairs, are developing in the interests of both countries and are convincingly demonstrating the importance and advantage of cooperation between states with different social systems. The Soviet Union and Kuwait are looking forward to expanding their bilateral relations. The level of cooperation already achieved between them opens up good scope for a steady increase in trade and the future expansion of trade, cultural and other relations between them. There was an exchange of views on the situation in the Gulf during the official visit paid to the Soviet Union by Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign and Information Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, and during the talks he held with CPSU Politburo member and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. These talks demonstrated the proximity of the two sides' stances on ways to ensure peace and security in the region. The Soviet Union and Kuwait expressed their support for the right of the Gulf states to safeguard their own security without foreign interference, as well as their right to exploit their natural resources in complete freedom. They also voiced their opposition to foreign military bases in the region, to the deployment of nuclear weapons there and to all forms of foreign interference in the domestic affairs of the region's states. In brief, Soviet-Kuwaiti relations are constructive.

It so happens that the Soviet Union has no diplomatic relations at present with a number of Arab countries -- or that such relations have been suspended. This does not mean, however, that Moscow does not adequately appreciate the problems and national interests of these countries. The Soviet Union trades with some of these countries. It seems to me as an expert on Arab affairs that the absence of a normal interstate dialogue between these Arab states and the Soviet Union is, above all, harmful to the interests of these Arab countries because it limits the freedom of maneuver of these countries' leaders and of the resources necessary for the protection of their national interests.

Let the enemies of Soviet-Arab cooperation study the principles of foreign policy proposed by the Soviet Union. They will not find in it one clause which is not in harmony with the real interests of the Arab countries and the aspirations of the people of these countries.

Naturally, the interest of your readers is focused primarily on the current events in the Gulf and the Soviet reaction to these events.

Hardly a day passes without the international mass media reporting some disturbing news from the Gulf region which, thanks to Washington's efforts, has become one of the world's hotbeds of tension. It is difficult to find better evidence of the importance of the proposals made by Leonid Brezhnev on the issues of Gulf security. He made these proposals in a speech in 1980 to Indian parliamentarians. Leonid Brezhnev said: We propose to the United States and the other Western states, China, Japan and all other interested states that they agree to the following mutual commitments:

1. That no foreign military bases be set up in the Gulf region and the adjacent islands, and that no nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction be deployed there.

2. That the stance of nonalignment chosen by the Gulf states be respected and that these states not be lured into joining military pacts incorporating the nuclear powers.
3. That threats and force not be used against the Gulf states and that there be no interference in the domestic affairs of these states.
4. That these states' right of sovereignty over their natural resources be respected.
5. That normal trade exchanges and the use of the sea routes between these states and other countries of the world not be threatened or hindered.

In practice these proposals are considered a continuation of the efforts exerted by the Soviet Union and the other socialist bloc countries to normalize conditions in the Indian Ocean basin and turn it into a region of peace, ensuring the free operation of the extremely important international sealanes through which hundreds of millions of tons of oil and other commodities pass.

A constructive program for ensuring the security of the Arab Gulf region and adjacent areas was again spelled out from the rostrum of the CPSU 26th Congress, when Leonid Brezhnev said: We propose that instead of amassing more and more fleets, planes and armed forces, the threat of war in that region should be eliminated with the signing of an international agreement. With joint efforts and acknowledgement of the legitimate interests of all parties, an atmosphere of stability and calm can be created and the rights of sovereignty of the states of the region and the safety of their maritime and other communication lines with the rest of the world can be guaranteed.

Artificial tension in the Gulf region is poisoning the political atmosphere in all of southwest Asia. Long before the Iranian revolution, the United States began making preparations for the dispatch of forces to the Gulf region. The U.S. Armed Forces also held a series of exercises on desert warfare. Presidential Directive 18, signed in August 1977, made the formation of these forces official. Large numbers of U.S. Marines were sent to the Gulf region after the Iranian events, the fall of the shah's regime and the seizure of the American hostages in Tehran. Then, to cover up its activities, Washington began to use the pretext of the events in Afghanistan. Despite the fact that the American hostages taken in Tehran were released long ago, the U.S. military activities in the Gulf and southwest Asia have not ceased. They have in fact assumed new dimensions.

The Soviet Union intends to continue to build its relations with the Gulf states on the basis of respect for their sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in their domestic affairs, mutual interest and cooperation. One of the "proofs" which the loudmouthed enemies of Arab-Soviet cooperation cite to demonstrate Soviet "aggressiveness" is that in the mid-eighties the Soviet Union will have a desperate need to import oil and so, according to the logic of the Western imperialist states, it will try to seize the Gulf's rich oilfields. However, even if the Soviet Union needed oil, it would be able to get it by peaceful means, through trade and cooperation, never throught aggression or "tutelage." Furthermore, the "American CIA analysts" who claim that the chances of increased oil production in the Soviet Union are almost nil, are in fact deliberately distorting the facts. Oil production plans for the eighties, including the 1981-1985 period, envisage a substantial increase in the production of this energy raw material. The Soviet Union is rated the biggest oil producer in the world, and it intends to increase its production. True, we are facing a number of serious problems in this field. These difficulties are primarily due to the fact that the main oilfields are in the remote and sparsely populated areas of Siberia, with its severe climate. So it is a question of investing huge sums in these areas and organizing the extraction and transportation of the oil to the European part of the country, and this is provided for in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The Soviet Union also has huge reserves of coal and gas. Soviet industry has been given the task of changing the structure of the fuel-energy balance by reducing the role of oil and substituting for it gas, coal, nuclear energy and other sources of energy.

Therefore the Soviet Union has no motives, economic or otherwise, for seizing the Gulf's oilfields. Furthermore, such aims contradict the principles on which Soviet foreign policy is based.

As evidence of the alleged Soviet threat to the Gulf states, the U.S. administration actively uses the pretext of the events in Afghanistan, but this "evidence" is false from beginning to end. The revolutionary development in that country was, as in Iran, a result of internal events. Some Soviet military forces have been sent to that country at the request of the Afghan Government. The Soviet Union has declared more than once that its limited forces are present in Afghanistan temporarily, for as long as the threat of foreign armed intervention in the country remains.

BRUTENTS COMMENT ON ARAB RELATIONS CONCLUDED

PM101455 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 26 Apr 82 p 11

[Concluding part of three-part AL-WATAN correspondent interview with Karen Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, in Moscow: "Aswan Dam: A Modern Miracle; Its Return Five Times Its Costs; We Have Completed 300 Projects in Arab Countries"]

[Excerpts] [Question] The history of Soviet-Arab relations goes back several decades. The development of these relations during the period in question has not been unvarying but rather characterized by periods of total confidence between Moscow and a number of Arab capitals and other periods marked by some kind of tension and caution. The most prominent example of this is Soviet-Egyptian relations. What are, in your view, the reasons for the discrepancies in the development of Soviet-Arab relations? Do these reasons lie in the ups and downs of internal politics in the Arab countries dealing with the Soviet Union or are there other factors determining the nature of the Soviet-Arab relations, such as the Soviet relations with the United States and Western Europe, for example? How would you evaluate the general trend of the growth of Soviet-Arab relations in the eighties?

[Answer] Naturally, with the exception of relations with the socialist countries, relations between countries in general develop in varying ways. Sometimes they undergo periods of galloping advance and at other times take a steadier and more routine pace. The Soviet Union's relations with the Arab countries are probably no exception in this regard. But we cannot agree with the view that relations between the Soviet Union and a number of Arab countries -- and I emphasize a number of Arab countries -- are, as you said, characterized by successive periods of lack of confidence and tension. The example of Soviet-Egyptian relations which you cited does not constitute evidence of this. How these relations originated is something widely known, especially in the Arab world. The rapid growth of Soviet-Egyptian relations was not a coincidence and the expansion of cooperation between the two countries goes back to the period when Egypt pursued the course of strengthening its independence and building its national economy free of the domination of foreign monopolies, fighting the imperialist policy of coercion, and struggled for liberating the Arab world from the domination of neocolonialism. In other words, the period when Egypt was led by a prominent and unique man in the Arab national liberation movement -- that is, President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, who was one of the leading designers of the edifice of Soviet-Egyptian friendship. This friendship and cooperation were an indivisible part of the course of national liberation and Egypt's social advance as well as an important buttress for Egypt in achieving its patriotic and nationalist objectives which are opposed to imperialism.

After 'Abd an-Nasir's departure, As-Sadat, as you know, abandoned the progressive Nasirite principles in Egyptian policy and took his country onto the road of increasing subservience to U.S. imperialism and offered its economy as an easy prize to foreign capital and the parasitic bourgeosie and adopted the course of unilateral deals with the enemy that were hostile to the Arabs. Is it strange that cooperation with the Soviet Union should be a mere hindrance to pursuing this course?

The breaking off of such cooperation was therefore a logical result and an element of the As-Sadat policy, the policy of subservience to imperialism. These are the facts. We should mention in this regard that Egypt's relations during the same period became acutely difficult not only with the Soviet Union but with the Arab countries -- the reason being, once again, As-Sadat's inclination toward imperialism.

With regard to the Soviet Union, its relations with the Arab countries are founded on a principled basis, the basis of common struggle against imperialism and its aggressive policy and for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and of giving aid in strengthening the Arab countries' national independence and their economic progress. We do not and never will make these relations dependent upon our relations with other countries, be it the United States or Western Europe.

Looking at the general trend of the growth of Soviet-Arab relations in the eighties, I can say that it is a suitable trend. It will benefit from the inevitable consolidation of the Arab countries' independence as a result of the growing insistence and determination by the Arab peoples to get rid of imperialist injustice and a result of Arab social circles' increasing understanding of the importance and significance of friendship with the Soviet Union, whether with regard to the Arab world defending its independence or its struggle against neoimperialist projects and plans.

[Question] The Soviet Union cooperated with the Arab countries in many spheres, one of which was of great importance -- namely, cooperation in the economic field. It is known that large projects have been and are being built with Soviet technical aid in a number of Arab countries which should play a substantial part in economic development. But it is said sometimes that such projects lack effectiveness. Would you, taking these views into consideration, explain your stance regarding the principle of economic cooperation with the Arab countries? What is, in your opinion, the real effectiveness of Soviet economic aid? What new things does the 11th 5-Year Plan contain in this regard? Do Soviet economists perceive any new formulas for economic cooperation with the Arabs?

[Answer] We believe that the high effectiveness of economic and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union has successfully passed the test of time in the Arab countries and the same can be said about many other developing countries. Such cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Arab countries has existed for a quarter of a century and is continuously expanding. During this time it has assumed great dimensions and now covers several diverse fields, such as electric power, the use of nuclear power for peaceful purposes, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, oil, gas, and mining industries and other branches of industry. This is in addition to irrigation, agricultural and land reform projects and the building of modern roads and ports and so on. During the last 5 years -- 1976-1980 -- the amount of work under agreements concluded has more than doubled. So far more than 300 projects have been successfully completed with the help of the Soviet Union.

Throughout the growth of the Soviet-Arab economic cooperation and indeed since it made its first steps there have been and still are attempts to disparage this cooperation and to denigrate the economic aid which the Soviet Union gives to the Arab countries in building their economy. These attempts come as no surprise to us. Nor, I believe, do they surprise or fool the Arab nationalists and all those who know the attitude of the imperialist and reactionary media. Soviet-Arab economic cooperation constitutes substantial support for the Arab peoples in their struggle against imperialist monopolies and for the sake of economic independence and the establishment of equitable economic relations with other countries. Is it surprising, therefore, that this cooperation should not please the imperialists and those who toe their line?

Of course, we should not overlook the existence of minor errors and shortcomings in the question of Soviet-Arab economic cooperation.

This is inevitable in a vast enterprise such as this and in work on a gigantic scale calculated in millions and even billions. But these shortcomings and errors do not define the picture of Soviet-Arab economic cooperation which is, generally and definitely, a highly effective cooperation which has yielded fruit of extreme importance, compatible with the interests of the Arab people and the interests of their progress and national advancement. This view was more than once expressed by leaders of the Arab states and men of the Arab liberation movement as well as leading Arab public figures.

The "real effectiveness" of Soviet-Arab economic cooperation and of the projects carried out in the Arab countries with the help of the Soviet Union lies primarily -- and I wish to stress this -- in the fact that they meet the urgent requirements for building an independent national economy and contribute to a large extent to the practical solution of this critically important matter for the liberated Arab countries.

The Soviet Union, as is known, has also given aid for projects that play a decisive part in the development of the economy of a large number of Arab countries. I would recall for example the power complex in Aswan, about which the reactionary media generated speculations and lies. We can recall here that the Soviet technical design of the power complex in Aswan was highly appreciated after a thorough international inspection carried out by a large number of leading experts from the United States, the FRG and France. It was admitted that it is better than the desigr prepared by West European countries. I would recall here that (?Wiseman), president of the U.S. Association of Civil Engineers, wrote in his report about his visit to Aswan complex regarding the so-called "side effects" of Aswan dam that "it can be said with total confidence that the high dam is undoubtedly a modern miracle."

The Soviet Union has also helped in the building of Ath-Thawrah complex for power production which provides about 70 percent of the total electric power generated in Syria at a lower cost than electricity generated by other power stations in Syria. President of the Syrian Arab Republic Hafiz al-Asad has pointed out that the Euphrates power complex is a symbol of Soviet-Arab friendship and an example of fraternal relations between the Syrian Arab people and the Soviet peoples.

Within the framework of Soviet-Iraqi economic cooperation a number of thermal and hydroelectric power stations have been built and are being built with a total output exceeding 2 million kilowatts. At present An-Nasiriyah and An-Nujaybah thermal power stations and Dukan hydroelectric power station are under construction.

The Soviet Union has also contributed substantially to the development of a basic industrial sector -- namely oil extraction. With the help of the Soviet Union the oilfields of north Ar-Rumaylah, Nahr 'Umar and Luhays were developed and equipped with a total capacity of 46 million tons of oil annually. In late 1981 a contract was signed for the carrying out of drilling work in west al-Qurnah field for the construction of wells with total output of about 30 million tons annually.

The Soviet Union is also cooperating with Libya in the oil industry. It is now carrying out exploratory drilling in Sarir and Misallah oilfields.

I would like to draw attention in particular to the fact that Soviet establishments also provide the necessary assistance for assimilating and mastering production methods at industrial establishments and other projects that have been set up and for ensuring their effective and smooth functioning, for the effectiveness of the functioning of the establishments that have been built depends on the existence of qualified and trained national cadres and workers.

Technical and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Arab countries and other liberated countries is based on actual and total equality, mutual benefit, respect for sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs. The Soviet Union, as Comrade Brezhnev said, "is not looking for any benefits for itself, nor does it hunt for concessions or seek military bases."

All the establishments built with Soviet aid without exception and all the mineral and other natural resources discovered with the help of the Soviet Union belong wholly to the liberated countries. All Soviet experience and practice of developing economic relations with the Arab countries clearly shows that the Soviet Union is unswervingly guided by these principles.

The basic guidelines for the economic and social development of the Soviet Union for the years 1981-1985 and up to 1990 envisage proceeding with the development of the Soviet Union's comprehensive economic, scientific and technical relations and other relations with the developing countries, including the Arab countries, on an equitable and long-term basis. Aid will continue to be provided for the building of industrial establishment, power production projects, agricultural projects and others that would contribute to strengthening their economic independence. Within the 11th (1981-1985) 5-Year Plan it is intended to carry out work on some 260 projects in the Arab countries with the help of the Soviet Union.

With regard to the formulas of Soviet-Arab economic cooperation, they are not rigid and unchanging. Rather they develop and improve continuously, as such matters are dealt with sensibly and consideration is given to the conditions of this or that country and on the basis of mutual agreement of both sides according to what is suitable to their interests and resources.

U.S. SEEN SUPPORTING ISRAELI RAIDS ON LEBANON

LD102150 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 10 May 82

["Washington -- Accomplice in the Crimes" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 10 May, TASS -- Israel has launched a fresh act of aggression against Lebanon. On Sunday Tel Aviv used U.S. supplied F-15 and F-16 aircraft to bomb Lebanon's southern areas and populated localities adjoining Beirut. Raids were made on the outskirts of the towns of Sayda, Az-Zahrani, Sahl Ad-Damur, Palestinian refugee camps and positions of Lebanon's national patriotic forces and the Palestine resistance movement. The Israeli air pirates chose as the target of this bandit attack areas densely populated by the Lebanese and Palestinians. Israeli pilots not only dropped bombs, including delayed action ones, but trying to terrorize the population opened machine-gun fire on roads. As a result there are many casualties among the peaceful population -- large numbers of people have been injured and great material damage has been inflicted.

This act of brigandage was launched according to a special decision of the Israeli Cabinet. Tel Aviv radio announced with open cynicism that such raids will be launched in the future too.

At the very moment when Israeli bombs were exploding on Lebanon's coast, killing and crippling peaceful civilians, Washington's special envoy Richard Fairbanks arrived on a so-called "mediatory mission" in Jerusalem. It has already become a usual occurrence that the visits of American emissaries to the Middle East coincide with Israel's fresh aggressive actions. This is not merely a coincidence but another proof of Washington's total support for Tel Aviv's aggressive policy.

When American emissary Philip Habib appeared in the Middle East on his "shuttle" mission, he by no means was trying to reason the Israeli aggressor, but was on the contrary trying to exert pressure on the Arab countries demanding from them concessions in Tel Aviv's favour.

Suffice it to recall the recent events in order to convince oneself that Washington's stand has always served as an encouragement for the Israeli aggressors to fresh adventures. This was the case during the Israeli Air Force raid on the nuclear research centre near Baghdad, the massive bombing raids on Beirut last summer, the decisions of the Israeli authorities on consolidating the occupation of Syria's Golan Heights.

A few weeks ago, when U.S. Undersecretary of State Walter Stoessel arrived in the Middle East, Israel was engaged in preparations for a large-scale aggression against Lebanon. In pursuit of its propaganda aims Washington was ostentatiously denouncing Israel, while a fresh message was on its way to Tel Aviv with assurances that the United States remains the best guarantor of Israel's interests. Not surprisingly that after such assurances, after the U.S. veto at the Security Council the aggressor began acting even more impudently, being firmly assured of support of its American patron.

BREZHNEV CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF BEN YAHIA

PM101523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and General Secretary of the National Liberation Front Party

On the tragic death of M.S. Ben Yahia, prominent Algerian statesman, member of the National Liberation Front Party Politburo and foreign minister, and the comrades accompanying him, I send you my sympathy and deep condolences. We remember Comrade Ben Yahia particularly well from his stay in the Soviet Union as Algerian ambassador.

Please also convey my condolences to the family and friends of the deceased.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

BRIEFS

ISRAELI CP LEADER AWARDED -- For services to the struggle for the cause of peace, democracy and social progress; for his active work in the name of friendship between peoples and his contribution to strengthening fraternal relations between the Israeli Communist Party and the CPSU and in connection with his 60th birthday, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded the Order of Friendship of Peoples to Comrade Tawfic Tubi, deputy secretary general of the Israeli Communist Party Central Committee. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 10 May 82 LD]

SHIPS IN SEYCHELLES CAPITAL MARK ANNIVERSARY

LD102246 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1635 GMT 10 May 82

[By TASS correspondent Y. Pichugin]

[Excerpt] Addis Ababa, 10 May (TASS) -- The official friendly visit of a detachment of Soviet Navy ships to Port Victoria, the capital of the Republic of the Seychelles, is continuing. On the 37th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory over fascist Germany, thousands of inhabitants of the capital gathered by the large antisubmarine ship Vasiliy Chapayev and the patrol ship Ryanyy which were decorated with flags in honor of the occasion.

NEW IZVESTIYA CORRESPONDENT IN ETHIOPIA REPORTS

PM031413 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 18 April, Morning Edition, publishes on page 5 under the heading "Capital on Green Hills" a 2,400-word report from Addis Ababa by Zaur Kadymbekov, IZVESTIYA's new "own correspondent" in the countries of East and West Africa, in which, against the background of a description of a tour of the city in the company of (Assefa Gerbe Mariam), general secretary of the Union of Writers of Socialist Ethiopia, he outlines the changes in Ethiopia's economic and social life since the revolution. Pointing out that "the study of young men and women from socialist Ethiopia in the USSR'S VUZes is just one aspect of multifaceted Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation," Kadymbekov states that "the working people of Ethiopia constantly feel the fraternal aid and support from their loyal friend -- the USSR -- and the other fraternal peoples." The report concludes with a discussion of Addis Ababa's role as a center of African affairs.

AFP: IZVESTIYA SAYS BREZHNEV TO VISIT NICARAGUA

NC101836 Paris AFP in English 1813 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 10 May (AFP) -- President Leonid Brezhnev will go to Nicaragua on an "official friendship visit" at the invitation of the Sandinist government and the Sandinist Front, the government newspaper IZVESTIYA reported today. The newspaper did not say when Mr Brezhnev's visit would take place nor how long it would last. The invitation was extended to the Soviet president by Ortega Saavedra, commander of the Nicaraguan revolution and a member of the national office of the Sandinist Front, during an official visit to the Soviet Union, the newspaper said.

FURTHER ON NICARAGUAN DELEGATION'S STATE VISIT

Agreements on Projects

PA071951 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 May 82

[Excerpt] Before leaving for Leningrad, the Nicaraguan delegation headed by Daniel Ortega, junta coordinator and commander of the revolution, signed several agreements with the Soviet Government for important economic and social development projects in Moscow yesterday. One agreement concerns the development of a large hydroelectric industrial project, consisting of a broad network of hydroelectric plants, alleviating the dependence on oil, which will result in important capital savings. Another agreement was signed by Henry Ruiz, commander of the revolution and planning minister, for construction of two hospitals with 200 beds each. Another package of agreements includes projects in agriculture, communications and so forth.

Aid Agreement

PA092202 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 May 82

[Excerpt] The Soviet Union's technical-professional training committee has announced that a group of directors of Nicaraguan technical schools will go to Moscow in the next few months as part of the bilateral cooperation plans in this area. PRELA reports from Moscow that this is part of an agreement signed this week by Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz, Nicaragua's planning minister, and Semen Skachkov, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. That same Soviet body will provide technical assistance to create three centers in Nicaragua: institutes for energy and agriculture and a polytechnical institute.

Romanov-Ortega Meeting

PM110739 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Leningrad, 6 May (TASS) -- G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, today received at the Smolnyy the state delegation from the Republic of Nicaragua headed by D. Ortega Saavedra, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front national leadership, coordinator of the guiding council of the Government of National Reconstruction and commandante of the revolution.

During the talks G.V. Romanov emphasized that the people of Leningrad, like all Soviet people, welcome the delegation's official friendly visit to the Soviet Union and the meetings and talks held in Moscow, during which the mutual desire for the further development of Soviet-Nicaraguan relations was expressed. He familiarized the guests with the main avenues of the Leningrad party organization's activity in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the instructions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches and dwelt on the city and oblast working people's preparations for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

D. Ortega spoke about development of the revolutionary process in Nicaragua and social transformations being implemented in the country. He pointed out that his country supports the Soviet Union's efforts to curb the arms race and strengthen world peace and security.

Ortega Interview

LD102204 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 10 May 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] As reported, the state delegation of the Nicaraguan Republic, headed by Daniel Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, coordinator of the executive council of the Government of National Reconstruction, and commandante of the revolution, which was in our country on an official friendly visit, has left for home. Before departing, the head of the delegation gave an interview to a Vremya correspondent.

[Begin Oretga recording in Spanish with superimposed Russian translation] We are profoundly satisfied with the results of our delegation's visit to the Soviet Union. I would like to note that this delegation is the most representative in the entire history of relations between our countries, relations founded on equality and mutual respect. During the visit there were talks between our delegation and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other Soviet leaders. We have discussed Soviet-Nicaraguan cooperation in various spheres and exchanged opinions on several international issues. The talks have shown the community of our countries on the most important problems of modern times.

During the visit an intergovernment agreement was signed on further development of economic and technological cooperation, as well as several other documents. However, the main significance of our delegation's visit was in the political sphere. The Soviet Union has expressed firm solidarity with the efforts of the Nicaraguan people to achieve their goals. The Soviet side emphasized the inalienable right of our people to decide the fate of their country by themselves. We are deeply grateful to the Soviet people for this solidarity and support. We are touched by their friendliness and warmth toward the Nicaraguan people, who continue the struggle for the cause of the Sandinist revolution. We were deeply impressed by our meetings with Soviet working people during the visit and the sincere welcome given to our delegation at all levels. We are sure that this visit will be a new, important contribution to the cause of strengthening the development of friendship and cooperation between our countries. [end recording]

BOLIVIANS STRIKE, DEMAND ECONOMIC REFORMS

LD091134 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] La Paz, 9 May, TASS -- The situation in Bolivia remains intranquil. The strike struggle of the working people does not cease. The workers of the main state-run mining company Comibol, transport and medical workers, workers of the network of motor roads and railways, and textile workers have resumed their strikes. The students and teachers in the city of Cochabamba went on a hunger strike. The students of the capital's university held a demonstration as a token of solidarity with them. The police once again used tear gas and batons to disperse the demonstrators.

The main demands of the strikers are an increase in wages, immediate solution to economic problems and a reduction in taxes. The working people press for the implementation of the government's promises to hold elections and to legalise parties and trade unions.

The Supreme Military Command of Bolivia held a special conference with the participation of a number of members of government to discuss the situation in the country. According to press reports, it did not lead to decisions conducive to a stabilization of the situation. The deep differences which manifested themselves at the conference among the military and the vagueness of the wording in the final document are indicative of a split in Bolivian society.

USTINOV WRITES IN PRAVDA ON WW II VICTORY

PM101539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 82 p 2

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR defense minister: "The Feat of Liberation"]

[Text] One of the most vivid and significant events in the glorious annals of our state and in the history of its struggle for the triumph of communism is the victory in the Great Patriotic War, whose 37th anniversary the Soviet people are celebrating today. On this day they once again feel the lofty, patriotic feelings they experienced in that unforgettable May 1945 when they knew the happiness of peace won in a bloody, difficult war. The peoples of the fraternal socialist countries and all progressive people in the world are marking victory day with us as a precious, congenial holiday.

The victory holiday is greeted by our country's working people and servicemen in the Soviet Armed Forces with new successes in communist creation and in fulfilling the plans for the 11th 5-Year Plan. They are working with tremendous enthusiasm to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee's November (1981) plenum and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and are striving to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation in a fitting manner.

It has happened more than once that at history's crucial turning points our country, in defending its own freedom, has saved other peoples from foreign oppression too. In the Great Patriotic War the Soviet people and their Armed Forces, under the Communist Party's leadership, defended not only the socialist fatherland but world civilization against the brown plague of fascism, against enslavement and annihilation. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, assessing the international significance of the Soviet Union's victory, called it a feat of liberation. And if Europe has enjoyed the benefits of peace for nearly 40 years, it largely owes this to the unprecedented feat of liberation accomplished by the Soviet people in the terrible years of the last war.

Much has been said and written about the Great Patriotic War. Yet our thoughts return again and again to its events and results.

It was a great, historic battle between the world's first socialist country and the shock detachment of world imperialism -- fascist Germany. The socialist system ensured the objective prerequisites for a successful struggle against any aggressor. The impressive socioeconomic achievements of the prewar 5-year plans, our society's ideological and political unity, the close cohesion of the people's masses around the Communist Party and its organizational role formed the basis of victory.

The Great Patriotic War showed the whole world the Soviet people's boundless devotion to the ideals of communism and their constant readiness to accomplish military and labor feats at the Communist Party's call for the sake of these radiant ideals. During the war years our people's best moral and political qualities were revealed with particular force: their patriotism and awareness, their will and staunchness, their desire to defend the beloved motherland to the last drop of blood. Mass heroism was a characteristic feature of Soviet servicemen's conduct at the front and of the conduct of the working class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia in the rear.

In the Great Patriotic War the Soviet Armed Forces covered themselves in unfading glory. Overcoming unprecedented difficulties and making tremendous sacrifices, the Soviet soldier bore the victorious Leninist banner through the flames of battles unprecedented in their scale and intensity against a strong, experienced and perfidious enemy and unfurled it in the center of overthrown fascism — Berlin.

The war revealed the indisputable superiority of our military organization over that of the aggressor. Soviet strategy, operational skill and tactics withstood the severe trial with honor. Soviet generals and officers mastered the art of preparing and conducting operations to perfection and gained invaluable combat experience. The Armed Forces carried out dozens of major operations, many of which are models of the art of war.

The experience of the battles of Moscow, Leningrad and Stalingrad, the Caucasus and the Kursk bulge and the Korsun-Shevchenkovskiy, Belorussian, Iasi-Kishinev, Vistula-Oder and Berlin operations and others is the most valuable asset of our military art, its priceless treasure, and the Armed Forces cherish it devoutly.

The war convincingly demonstrated the advantages of our socialist state and its political system, thanks to which the party was able to mobilize all the people's forces to rout the enemy. On the basis of the socialist national economic system the Soviet state utilized the country's production and raw-material might incomparably more efficiently than any capitalist state, withstood the terrible tests of wartime and achieved a shining economic victory in the struggle against fascist Germany, which had at its disposal the material resources of nearly the whole of Europe. The socialist economy gave the front all it needed to defeat the enemy. Soviet weapons showed their superiority over the weapons of Hitler's Wehrmacht.

A great source of strength and might for us was the friendship among the USSR's peoples. "In the terrible years of the Great Patriotic War," the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 60th Anniversary of the USSR's Formation" notes, "the brother peoples stood shoulder to shoulder to defend the motherland and displayed mass heroism and an unbending will for victory...."

During the war two irreconcilable ideologies confronted each other: the most humane and progressive ideology -- the socialist ideology -- and the misanthropic, ultrareactionary fascist ideology. In accordance with natural law, Marxist-Leninist ideology was victorious, putting forward the noble ideas of a devout struggle by all people against the Hitlerite aggressors, for freedom and the peoples' independence and for a just peace in the future.

The Soviet people's political leader and the inspirer and organizer of all their victories in the Great Patriotic War was the Communist Party, tempered as it was in class battles. Restructuring all its work on a war footing, it was really a combatant party: About 60 percent of its members were in the army and navy. Communists, as always, were to be found in the most difficult sections of the struggle, in the front ranks of servicemen and of working people in the rear. The party's tireless organizational and ideological activity and its close ties with the masses ensured its unshakable prestige. The party organized, inspired and led the Soviet people to the selfless struggle against fascism and for a liberation feat whose fame will live down the ages.

The Great Patriotic War was a liberation war from start to finish. In rebuffing the Hitlerite aggression and chasing the enemy from their land, the Soviet people were fulfilling their international duty. Fascist Germany, laying claim to world domination, created a direct threat to the independent existence of states not only in Europe, but on other continents too. It may be said frankly that the entire world's destiny depended on the USSR's victory or defeat. In arousing the Soviet people for the just patriotic war, the Communist Party defined the aim of that war as both eliminating the danger hanging over our country and helping other peoples to liberate themselves from the yoke of German fascism.

This aim was fully in accordance with party policy, which was always and remains invariably true to proletarian internationalism, which flows from the very nature of Marxist-Leninist ideology and is the mighty weapon of the working class and the oppressed peoples in the struggle for social and national liberation and for building and defending socialism and communism.

The banner of proletarian internationalism fluttered over the fighters for the young republic of workers and peasants in the battles of the Civil War. Under the same banner the Soviet people gave selfless assistance to fraternal Mongolia, republican Spain, China and other states and peoples in the twenties and thirties. In the Great Patriotic War years the ideas of internationalism inspired all our people to selflessly fulfill the great liberation mission.

In the confrontation with Hitler's Germany our country bore the main burden of World War II. The Soviet army pulverized crack troops of the fascist reich in fierce fighting. On the Soviet-German front more than 600 divisions from Hitler's Germany and its allies and the main forces of German aircraft were routed. This made it possible to create the conditions for successful operations by the armies allied with us in that war -- the American, British and other armies of the anti-Hitler coalition, for an upsurge in the national liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples and for strengthening the resistance movement as an active antifascist front. However complex and difficult the military situation, our country found ways of giving what help it could to fighters for national and social liberation. The peoples of Yugoslavia and Poland, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary, France, Italy and other countries remember this and value it.

An integral part of the Soviet people's feat of liberation in the Great Patriotic War was the creation, arming and equipping on the USSR's territory of Polish, Czechoslovak, Romanian and Yugoslav military formations, which numbered more than half a million men by the end of the war.

Having completed the liberation of its own land by spring and summer 1944, the Soviet army, jointly with the forces of the European peoples' national liberation movement, embarked directly on the expulsion of the fascist aggressors from the states they had enslaved. Subsequently, having entered into the war against militarist Japan, our country extended the hand of fraternal assistance to the peoples of China and Korea. Displaying unprecedented courage, not grudging their blood or even their lives, Soviet servicemen -- fighters, commanders and political workers -- fulfilled their great mission of liberation abroad. The territories of 12 European and Asian states were wholly or partially purged of the German fascist and Japanese occupiers by the Soviet army.

In fulfilling their international duty, more than a million valorous sons and daughters of the Soviet people died the death of the brave outside our motherland. More than 600,000 Soviet servicemen died in the battles for Poland's freedom alone.

Progressive mankind honors at its true worth the great feat of the Soviet Armed Forces. The peoples' grateful memory will retain forever the bright image of the socialist state's soldier, serviceman-humanist, patriot and internationalist. Wherever their combat path lay -- from the stormy Barents Sea to the Balkans -- the people's path to the graves of Soviet servicemen and to the obelisks and monuments erected in the Soviet army's honor is not and never will be overgrown.

The best features of the serviceman-liberator, the communist frontline soldier, are rightly associated with the name of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. A fearless commissar and talented organizer and educator, he enjoyed tremendous authority among his combat comrades, was always among them and led them into exploits for the sake of victory over the enemy. Participating in the battles to liberate Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania and Hungary, he skillfully directed the actions of party organizations and political organs and persistently implemented the party's internationalist policy. The vivid combat and labor path of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and his outstanding state and party activity in our time are for Soviet people an inspiring example of loyal service to the cause of Lenin and the Communist Party and the cause of communism.

The liberation exploit of the Soviet people and their Armed Forces in the Great Patriotic War had a very profound impact on the whole course of social development. The defeat of German fascism and Japanese militarism resulted in the weakening of world capitalism and the deepening of its general crisis. The correlation of forces in the international arena changed radically in favor of peace, democracy and socialism and to the detriment of the forces of war, reaction and imperialism. Socialist revolutions triumphed in a number of countries, and the world socialist system was formed. The national liberation movement broadened and deepened, and the total collapse of colonialism began. The forces of the international communist and workers movement multiplied. All postwar history graphically attests to the insuperability of social progress and the vitality of proletarian internationalism, which is one of the motive forces of this progress.

In the postwar years the idea of proletarian internationalism have enjoyed further embodiment and development in the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. The revival of the war-devastated national economy in an unprecedentedly short time, the successful implementation of the impressive plans of the postwar 5-year plans and the building of developed socialism are the logical continuation of the great international feat accomplished by the Soviet people in the last war. The steady growth in the Soviet Union's might, authority and influence in the international arena and its role in the struggle for peace objectively accords with the vital interests of the world socialist system and helps to ensure the peoples' sovereign rights and freedom and to safeguard them from imperialism's aggressive intrigues.

Consistent internationalism is passed on like a baton from generation to generation of Soviet people. Fighters for freedom and independence and for peace and socialism always receive support from their Soviet class brothers and, if necessary, disinterested aid as well.

The CPSU and the Soviet state now see the struggle that they are actively waging to strengthen peace as their paramount international duty. Not only our country and the fraternal socialist countries but also all the states and peoples on earth need peace.

The peace program for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and the new initiatives advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speeches at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions and in Tashkent open up broad opportunities for improving the planet's foreign policy climate and turning away from confrontation toward peaceful, mutually advantageous cooperation.

Demonstrating in practice its desire for peace and the relaxation of tension, the Soviet Union has unilaterally undertaken a number of important initiatives -- it has reduced the grouping of its troops in central Europe by 20,000 men and 1,000 tanks, imposed a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear arms in the European part of the USSR, stated its intention, if there is no new exacerbation of the international situation, to reduce some of its medium-range missiles in that region and proposed substantially extending the zone of application of confidence-building measures. At all negotiations our country puts forward specific constructive proposals aimed at ending the arms race, strengthening international security and averting nuclear war.

However, our love of peace does not meet with a positive response from the leaders of Western states. The aggressive forces of imperialism and reaction oppose everything that does not accord with their militarist plans. The U.S. ruling circles pursue an overtly hostile policy with regard to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. They bluntly call the USSR the "chief enemy" of the United States. The subversive actions of imperialist forces are currently directed against Poland, Cuba, Vietnam and certain other states friendly to us. Their aim in this is to weaken and shake apart the socialist community. In fact, this same aim is also served by the hegemonist policy of the present Beijing leaders.

Washington is constantly issuing bellicose statements to the effect that the United States is opposed to adopting a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, rejects the concept of freezing nuclear arms and admits the possibility of a "limited" nuclear war. It has been announced that the U.S. administration will "spend everything necessary to increase America's military might and gain advantages over the Soviet Union." Individual Pentagon "hawks," having lost a sense of reality, call for direct aggressive action against the USSR when the American leadership deems it necessary.

The Pentagon's designs are aimed at achieving military superiority. The so-called U.S. "comprehensive military program" for the eighties envisages a further buildup of strategic nuclear forces, the development of large-scale production of neutron and chemical weapons and the equipping of the Armed Forces with new types of conventional weapons and combat hardware.

The United States is trying hyprocritically to conceal its desire to upset in its favor the existing approximate equality of military forces behind the myth of the "Soviet military threat" and the USSR's alleged superiority in strategic forces, medium-range nuclear means and conventional arms, although it knows perfectly well that there is no "Soviet military threat" or USSR superiority. This deception flavored with peacemaking phraseology is being fabricated on the other side of the ocean for just one purpose -- to justify its militarist policy, deceive the peoples and undermine their movement against the threat of nuclear war.

It is time to understand that this policy has no future. It is doomed to fail and leads only to a further arms race. The U.S. arms buildup and the growing danger of war may force the Soviet Union to react accordingly to these actions. The Soviet Union will not allow the present equilibrium of forces to be upset.

The Soviet Union's defense might is a very important factor for strengthening peace -- a factor which deters imperialist aggressors. The Communist Party intends in the future not to relax its concern for enhancing the country's defense capability and the Armed Forces' combat readiness.

The Soviet Armed Forces' appearance has changed beyond recognition compared with the years of the last war. Thanks to the achievements of developed socialism, the successes of scientific and technical progress and the Soviet people's selfless labor, our army and navy have all they need to resolve succesfully the tasks entrusted to them. Their technical equipment, organizational structure and personnel training fully meet modern demands. The USSR Armed Forces are now fulfilling their great destiny of defending socialism and peace in the united formation of the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact states.

Soviet servicemen are trained and educated in the spirit of patriotism, friendship of the peoples, fraternity with the peoples and armies of the socialist community countries and solidarity with the international working class and all working people struggling against imperialism and neocolonialism and for their freedom and national independence. Fulfilling together with the entire Soviet people the historic 26th CPSU Congress decisions, servicemen are persistenly improving combat and political training and indefatigably enhancing the vigilance and combat readiness of the army and navy.

"The sons and grandsons of heroes of the Great Patriotic War now stand in the ranks of the motherland's defenders," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress. "They have not passed through the grim trials which fell to the lot of their fathers and grandfathers, but they are true to the heroic traditions of our army and our people. And whenever the interests of the country's security or of the defense of peace so demand or when it is necessary to help victims of aggression, the Soviet serviceman appears to the world as a selfless and courageous patriot and internationalist ready to overcome any difficulties." It is perfectly natural that all the world's honest people see our Armed Forces as a mighty bulwark of peace and social progress.

Victory day is a festival that is infinitely dear to our people. Every Soviet person with special warmth and gratitude pays a tribute of profound respect to the courage and selflessness of those who fought bravely and skillfully, shed their blood and gave their lives for the motherland's freedom and happiness and who laborer heroically in the rear for the sake of victory.

For Soviet people it is a sacred duty to defend the socialist homeland. Our people and army and navy servicemen, educated by the Communist Party, vigilantly stand guard over socialism's gains. They are ready to deal a crushing rebuff to any aggressor. The lessons of the Great Patriotic War are a terrible warning to lovers of military adventures. Our country and our friends and allies have something to defend, something with which to defend it and someone for whom to defend it.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES CITY AWARD CEREMONY

PM110817 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 82 p 4

[Text] Korsun-Shevchenkovskiy (Cherkasskaya Oblast), 4 May, TASS -- The city of Korsun-Shevchenkovskiy has been awarded the Order of the Patriotic War, First Class, for the courage and heroism displayed by its working people in the struggle against the fascist German invaders in the Great Patriotic War years and for successes achieved in economic and cultural building. A ceremonial session of the party raykom and rayon and city soviets together with representatives of party, soviet and public organizations, labor collectives and servicemen of the Cherkassy garrison devoted to the presentation of the high award to the city, was held here today. With great enthusiasm the session participants elected an honorary presidium comprising the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The session was addressed by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by those present. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, he warmly congratulated Korsun-Shevchenkovskiy's working people on receiving the motherland's award. The Order of the Patriotic War, the speaker said, is an award to those who fought and triumphed in that great battle, who courageously fought on this land in the enemy's rear, who raised this Dnepr region from the ruins and who now, by their own labor, are worthily augmenting its glory.

For 37 years we have been living under a peaceful sky, and this has been achieved thanks to the constant efforts and concern of our Communist Party and the Soviet state. The Soviet people are confident that our party, its Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, who, in the regular army, trod the fiery roads of war from its first to its last day, will do their utmost to prevent nuclear conflagration on our planet.

All progressive mankind rates highly the beneficial influence on the development of international events of our party's Leninist peace-loving foreign policy course and the peace program for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress. The new initiatives and constructive proposals put forward by L.I. Brezhnev at the 17th Trade Union Congress and the Tashkent celebrations were a further development of this program. As all Soviet people, the Ukrainian people unanimously approve these proposals and actively support them.

Being profoundly aware of the historic importance of the struggle for peace being waged by our party and people, V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, we repeatedly turn our thoughts to the terrible years of the Great Patriotic War. Among its major battles was the Korsun-Shevchenkovskiy operation, which was conducted under extraordinarily complex conditions and has gone down in history as a model of Soviet military art and a remarkable example of mass heroism.

As a result of the destruction of the enemy grouping at Korsun-Shevchenkovskiy, favorable conditions were created for our forces' further offensive toward the southern Bug and Dnestr. The fascist German command's plans to rebuild the defenses along the Dnepr collapsed.

Like thousands of other Great Patriotic War battles, large and small, the battle of Korsun-Shevchenkovskiy demonstrated the durability of the Soviet social and state system and the indestructible unity of the party and people and showed the selfless devotion of all our country's peoples to the cause of the Great October Revolution and the indomitable strength of their indestructible friendship and fraternity. With profound gratitude we cite today the names of the regimental commanders of the Korsun-Shevchenkovskiy battle -- Marshals of the Soviet Union G.K. Zhukov and I.S. Konev, Army General N.F. Vatutin and many other prominent military chiefs and political workers.

We express gratitude to all participants in this battle and to the inhabitants of the city and rayon who fought the enemy staunchly in the years of military hardship. The patriotic "Committee 103" organization operated actively in the city from the beginning of the war. Three partisan detachments and a sabotage group set up on the rayon's territory inflicted perceptible losses on the fascist German invaders.

The military feats of about 2,500 of your local countrymen were marked with combat awards, 7 were awarded the lofty title of Hero of the Soviet Union and 2 became full holders of the Order of Glory.

Not all survived until the radiant victory day. Many servicemen, partisans and underground members died bravely on Korsun-Shevchenkovskiy soil. Eternal glory to them and to all who gave their lives, their most valuable possession, for our beloved motherland's freedom, our honor and independence.

The speaker proposed a minute's silence in honor of the radiant memory of the fallen.

Korsun-Shevchenkovskiy, which was liberated by our forces, V.V. Shcherbitskiy further noted, did its utmost for victory over the enemy. As far back as 1944 working people collected money to build a tank column for the second Ukrainian front and transferred to army funds over R1 million and 58,000 quintals of grain. With the fraternal help of the republic and the whole country, the selfless labor of workers, kolkhoz members and the intelligentsia soon restored the war-torn economy. Some 15 industrial enterprises in the city and rayon now produce 220 types of output of which 23 have been awarded the state seal of quality. The B. Khmelnitskiy plant's automatic lathes and semi-automatic devices are supplied to many countries of the world. The pace of capital construction is increasing constantly. In the last 12 years over R150 million has been channeled into agricultural development.

Under the rayon party organization's leadership, urban and rural workers are working persistently in the 11th 5-Year Plan to achieve a considerable increase in production of meat, milk and other produce and make a worthy contribution to fulfilling the high socialist pledges adopted by Cherkasskaya Oblast's agricultural workers, pledges approved by the CPSU Central Committee. Innovators and production pacemakers are in the vanguard of socialist competition.

Much has been done, and it is pleasant to recall this today. However we are also well aware of how much is still to be done. In accordance with the 26th CPSU Congress guidelines, the 11th 5-Year Plan targets attach paramount importance to the task of increasing the efficiency of social production and comprehensively intensifying it. The speaker stressed: We should use rationally everything that we possess and treat public property better and thriftily. It is very important that every area -- shop, team or farm -- and every work station should fulfill all that has been outlined and achieve a high result.

Korsun-Shevchenkovskiy Rayon and all Cherkasskaya Oblast are a flourishing, abundant region well known for a high standard of arable farming, intensive stockraising, large-scale chemical industry and machine building. But the main point is that Cherkassaya Oblast is renowned for remarkable workers who know how to work well. The speaker expressed confidence that the communists and working people of the city, rayon and all Cherkasskaya Oblast will increase their contribution to implementing the tasks set by the 26th party congress and worthily greet the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy then read the decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium awarding Korsun-Shevchenkovskiy the Order of the Patriotic War, First Class, and attached the award to the city's banner to the tumultous applause of those present.

The meeting was addressed by Yu. G. But, first secretary of Kosrun-Shevchenkovskiy party Raykom; I.K. Lutak, first secretary of Cherkasskiy party Obkom; production pacemakers and war and labor veterans. The speakers expressed heartfelt gratitude for the high award, declared unanimous approval for the party's domestic and foreign policy and expressed boundless love for the socialist motherland and the Communist Party and a fervent desire for new achievements in communist building.

The participants in the ceremonial session adopted with enthusiasm a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers and to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy and those participating in the ceremony laid flowers at the graves of servicemen who fell in the fighting with the enemy and visited the State Museum of the History of the Battle of Korsun-Shevchenkovskiy.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER CHIRYAYEV DIES

LD110806 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers announce with deep sorrow that Gavriil Iosifovich, Chiryayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, first secretary of the Yakutsk Obkom, died on 9 May 1982 after a serious and protracted illness. The obtituary, signed by the leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, notes the great authority and respect which Comrade Chiryayev won among communists and all the working people of the republic, and his great services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state. The obituary says: Our hearts will keep forever a respectful memory of Gavriil Iosifovich Chiryayev, a true son of the Communist Party and the Soviet people.

MARSHAL MOSKALENKO RECEIVES ORDER OF LENIN

LD110131 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] A decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium awards the Order of Lenin to Marshal of the Soviet Union, Kirill Semenovich Moskalenko to mark his contribution to the Soviet state and the USSR Armed Forces and his 80th birthday.

PRAVDA CRITICIZES LOCAL FORESTY MINISTER

PM101301 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 4 May publishes on page 3 under the rubric "Party Life: Returning to an Earlier Topic" a 2,600-word article by special correspondent Viktor Artemenko and Vera Tkachenko entitled "Opinion." The article deals with a personal feud lasting several years between A. Osmayev, forestry minister of the Chechen-Ingushskaya ASSR, and A. Luluyev, former director of the Yermolovskiy timber procurement establishment. The minister reportedly conducted a bitter campaign against the director accusing him of overreporting and embezzlement. The report refutes charges saying that the director was a competent manager, and claims that the minister engineered his dismissal by having the forestry establishment split in two. Referring to the minister's actions, as a result of which the Chechen-Ingushkaya ASSR timber industry has suffered, the article draws this conclusion: "Such things become possible when a timely, principled party assessment is not made of the actions of an official who suppresses criticism, does not know his job and places personal prestige and ambition above the public interest."

LAND RECLAMATION EXPERTS ON RESOURCE USE

PM100947 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 2

["Letter to IZVESTIYA" signed by "L. Balayev, director of the A.N. Kostyakov All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Hydraulic Engineering and Reclamation and academician of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences; V. Yemelyanov, doctor of Agricultural Sciences, professor and honored scientist of the RSFSR; A. Panadiadi, doctor of technical sciences, professor and honored reclamation worker of the RSFSR; and D. Melamut, doctor of technical sciences and professor": "Increasing the Efficiency of Land Reclamation"]

[Text] More than 20 percent of our country's agricultural land is located in the zone of excess moisture. This land is characterized by widespread marsh, low fertility and soil acidity. Increasing the productivity of agricultural production in this zone is associated with the need to adopt a wide range of land reclamation measures, the basic elements of which are drainage and cultivation of marshlands and waterlogged land.

Of course, land reclamation affects environmental conditions, and this effect can be both positive and negative. But it does not follow from this that it is necessary to renounce land reclamation altogether, as many "nature-lovers" unfortunately believe.

The history of social development shows that the satisfaction of society's constantly increasing requirements for food products and industry's raw materials requirements is associated with the need to utilize land resources as fully and intensively as possible. And it is quite natural for the 11th 5-Year Plan to provide for the drainage of 3.8 million hectares of bog and marshland. Incidentally, let us observe that in Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, the FRG, the GDR and Denmark more than 1/2 the entire area of waterlogged land and marshland has been drained. This has proved an effective means of sharply increasing the productivity of agriculture in those countries. Yet in our country, of the more than 200 million hectares of waterlogged land, only 13 million hectares have been drained. In other words, the extensive drainage of agricultural land is only just beginning in the USSR.

It appears expedient to examine -- in the most general terms -- the effect of land reclamation on natural conditions and ways of enhancing its positive effect on those conditions and lessening the negative effect.

In the rooting zone of the soil, drainage promotes the creation of conditions making it possible to carry out agricultural operations at the best time in accordance with agricultural techniques and to successfully grow food, fodder and industrial crops with significantly higher yields than are obtained from undrained land. During the 10th 5-Year Plan the country's average yields on drained land were: grain crops -- 23.4 quintals per hectare; flax (fiber) -- 4.5 quintals per hectare; potatoes -- 130 quintals per hectare; vegetables -- 161 quintals per hectare; corn for silage -- 193 quintals per hectare; and grasses (hay) -- 31.8 quintals per hectare. That is 20-25 percent more than yields from undrained land.

Land drainage substantially improves the local climate in the reclaimed land the the adjacent area. Morning frosts and cold fogs, which have a deleterious effect on the development of the crops being grown, are reduced, and the soil warms up better.

The idea which existed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries -- that marshlands regulate runoff and draining them will lead to a reduction in the water content of rivers in general and navigable rivers in particular -- was refuted by the calculations of the well-known hydrologist Ye. Oppokov on the Dnepr, and also by the results of work by special expeditions. Observations made by the State Institute of Hydrology and by institutes in the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources system have confirmed these conclusions in our own day.

The well-known marsh scientist and hydrologist A. Dubakh has established that the volume of evaporation from the surface of undrained marshes is substantially greater than evaporation from drained marshes under agricultural use. The American researchers (Miler) and (Trepton) have shown that marshes reduce river flow, while even underground water reserves are depleted by evaporation in summer.

The USSR Academy of Sciences in conjunction with the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences peat council held a conference in Minsk in February 1981 on the hydrological role of marshes. It was noted in the resolution adopted by this authoritative conference that marshes are not regulators of water resources, but the source of useless losses of water in evaporation.

The installation of a drainage network and in particular the deepening of catchwaters undeniably lowers the level of ground water both on the territory being drained and in adjacent areas. Practice can show many examples where a fall in the water level in the catchwater has led to the drying up of wells in villages located several kilometers away from the river. A fall in the level of ground water is usually observed in drainage systems which were constructed earlier, when not much significance was attached to questions of environmental conservation during design and construction. The USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources has now approved special instructions for planners. This document bans the installation of excessively deep canals and deep drainage networks. In cases where the water level in the catchwater is high, protective banks are built along the river to protect the drained land from flooding, while the water collected by the drainage network is pumped off.

In zones of surplus moisture dry periods are observed during the vegetation period every year, and these cause a reduction in yields. In order to protect the crops against the deleterious effects of droughts, every year more extensive use is being made of two-way systems -- that is, systems which ensure the timely drainage of excess water from the top layer of soil, but in dry periods make it possible to supply the missing moisture to the soil by means of in-soil moistening or sprinkling.

In 1981 the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources held an all-union conference on nature conservation in land reclamation. Interesting reports were delivered at the conference by Belorussian scientists with great experience in studying the effects of the drainage of waterlogged land on environmental conditions in the Belorussian woodlands. Impressive data were cited on the effectiveness of reclamation by drainage in the Belorussian SSR. Whereas 1 hectare of marshy hayfields yields 5-6 quintals of fodder units, each hectare of reclaimed peat bog in Belorussia yields 30 quintals. The fertility of drained land utilized by Belorussia's kolkhozes and sovkhozes has increased fivefold to sixfold, while on the experimental farms of the Belorussian Scientific Research Institute of Land Reclamation and Water Resources the increase is tenfold to twelvefold.

Despite what has been said, certain scientists and specialists continue to put forward unobjective views on questions of the agricultural exploitation of marsh territories. This disorients the public and does not promote the successful implementation of the land reclamation program adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress. The planned large-scale work is now being carried out on the basis of scientific research confirmed by practice on farms which use drained land skillfully. It seems to us that it is the duty of the entire scientific public to do everything to promote the fulfillment of this important national economic task.

USSR SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS DESCRIBED

PM101351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 May 82 p 3

[Doctors of Technical Sciences G. Markelov and M. Fedorov article: "Communications Through Space"]

[Text] Cosmonautics exerts a tremendous influence on various spheres of science and the national economy, but its influence on the means of receiving and transmitting information is especially profound. Lines of communication, in which artificial earth satellites are used, are a fundamentally new development in this matter. A satellite receives radio signals from a ground station and relays them, or first amplifies them and then transmits them, to another station. This ensures the possibility for a considerable number of stations located great distances apart to operate simultaneously via a single satellite.

The orbit of the relay satellite is selected taking into account the required zone to be served during a given time. The circular geostationary orbit -- at an altitude of 36,000 km above the earth's surface and in the same plane as the equator -- if especially conveninent. The satellite is stationary in relation to an observer on the ground and over 1/3 of our planet's surface falls within its radio footprint.

In recent years communications via artificial earth satellites have assumed a primary position among other types of electronic communication. This can be attributed in particular to the great throughput capacity of communication lines and their high efficiency in transmitting information over large distances, and also to the fact that the potential for effecting global (worldwide) communication has emerged and so forth.

The creation of a new relay satellite is a great event. Since 1978 the family of Molniya, Raduga and Ekran satellites in the Soviet Union has been supplemented with Gorizont-series apparatus.

The Gorizont geostationary satellite is a multipurpose one. It is used for communications, broadcasting and control and makes it possible to considerably increase efficiency in transmitting information in the interests of the country's national economy and international cooperation.

Gorizont fulfills some of its "duties" in conjunction with the network of Orbita ground stations, whose potential has now considerably increased. The relaying of the two central television programs is ensured taking account of the time shift across the country's territory. As well as television broadcasting, satellite communications channels are available for radio broadcasting, telephone conversations and transmitting newspaper matrices.

Relaying signals to Orbita stations takes place via several wide-band "channels" [stvoly] of the receiving and transmitting apparatus of the Gorizont satellite. It is possible to transmit one television program or effect about 1,000 telephone conversations simultaneously via each of these "channels."

Gorizont considerably increases the volume of information in the Intersputnik system. International telephone and telegraph communications and the exchange of television and radio broadcasts between different countries have been organized.

The Gorizont satellites enable the zone of operation of the Intersputnik system to be extended. It is possible via these to effect communication between our motherland's capital and all populated continents of the globe. The ranks of the Intersputnik organization have also been swelled. Recently Afghanistan, Vietnam, Laos, the PDRY and Syria have become members. Over 20 countries, which are not members of the organization, make use of its services. With the aid of the Gorizont satellites, over 30 countries received a total of about 2,000 hours of broadcasts from Moscow during the 1980 Olympics.

Gorizont also acts in collaboration with the Moskva television system which used comparatively simple and cheap ground receiving stations. The Moskva and Ekran systems enable television programs to be received over the country's entire territory.

The use of the Orbita stations on their own for these purposes is only justified economically for major population centers. As for the Ekran system, it is highly efficient and is being successfully exploited in the cities and villages of Siberia, the far north and partially in the Far East. However, by virtue of the restrictions caused by possible interference to the ground communication facilities of neighboring countries using same radio frequency range, it is not possible to extend the zone of operation of the Ekran system to other regions of our country.

In order to work with the Moskva stations, the Gorizont satellite has as part of its onboard relay apparatus a special enhanced-power "channel" and a narrow-directional antenna. The output density on the earth's surface thus achieved enables television signals to be received simultaneously on small antennas (reflector diameter -- 2.5 meters). Moreover, thanks to special methods of processing signals, interference to ground services is eliminated.

In March 1982 a modernized version of the Gorizont satellite, which tackles a number of additional satellite communication tasks, was put into orbit. On board, as well as the six-channel receiving and transmitting device designed for the Orbita, Intersputnik and Moskva systems, extra relayers were installed which have the international registration indices Luch and Volna. They will provide satellite communications for marine ships and for aircraft. In particular, this will provide the opportunity to increase the efficiency of the control of the maritime trade fleet, reduce sailing time and increase the safety of navigation on the world's oceans. Soviet industry has already begun to produce ship's apparatus for communications via Gorizont.

The satellite's creators face a number of scientific and technical problems during the development process. For example, it proved difficult to achieve the electromagnetic compatibility of diverse onboard relay apparatus during simultaneous operation on different radio frequency bands and to ensure a high degree of reliability together with a long operating life.

Standardized designs of onboard systems and units of the Baduga and Ekran satellites are being used on the Gorizont, taking account of the achievements of space technology that have occurred in recent years.

The Gorizont's dynamic design layout ensures its triaxial orientation in space with an accuracy to within a few angular minutes, the longitudinal axis of the satellite being constantly directed toward earth.

Affixed to the end of the instrument bay, whose axis coincides with the satellite's longitudinal axis, is the antenna unit. It comprises waveguide circuits and a bank of antennas. By switching some of them, it is possible to change the zone served by individual relay channels.

Two panels of solar-activated photoelectric cells are linked with the instrument bay by monaxial electric actuators. The rotation of the panels around the satellite's lateral axis is effected at a speed that approximates that of the orbit, which ensures their constant orientation toward the sun. At the same time the actuators transmit electricity from the panels to the onboard apparatus.

The relay device on board is located with the instruments of the control and measurement system in a bay which is cylindrical in shape. Here, there is also a bank of chemical batteries, which feeds the apparatus in the shaded section of the orbit during the spring-fall period.

The Gorizont was put into orbit by the multistage proton carrier rocket with a D-rocket unit as the final stage.

The creation of the multifunction Gorizont relay satellite is a major contribution to resolving the task set by the 26th CPSU Congress: to make wide use of earth satellites to organize multiprogram television and radio broadcasting, telephone communications with remote regions and the transmission of pages of central newspapers by phototelegraphy. Soviet science and technology have shown once again the great potential of space technology which promotes mankind's progress.

ALL-ARMY PARTY CONFERENCE BEGINS IN MOSCOW

Brezhnev Sends Greetings

LD111136 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] The best representatives of the army and navy, the militant, tried and tested detachment of the Leninist party, gathered in Moscow today in the Great Kremlin Hall in order to discuss topical problems of party-political work of the Soviet Armed Forces. In the presidium were Comrades Ustinov, Chernenko, Kapitonov, Zimyanin, heads of departments of the CPSU Central Committee, heads of a number of ministries and departments, USSR deputy defense ministers, other military leaders and political workers.

To prolonged applause from those attending, Comrade Chernenko, Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary, read out greetings from the party Central Committee to the all-army conference of primary party organization secretaries. The greetings say:

Dear comrades! The CPSU Central Committee warmly greets the all-army conference of secretaries of primary party organizations, and wishes its participants fruitful work in further enhancing the role of party organizations in the life of the army and navy and in the mobilization of communists for successful realization of the tasks facing the armed forces. Your conference is taking place in a period of the Soviet people's selfless struggle to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and to meet worthily the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The Soviet Armed Forces are vigilantly and reliably protecting the peaceful creative labor of our people. Being a living embodiment of socialist internationalism, they represent a united, coherent family, in which the sons of all the fraternal peoples of the USSR undergo their ideological combat and physical tempering.

The party values highly the multifaceted and fruitful work of army communists. The party organizations are the cementing force of the army and navy, and consistently conduct party policy in all spheres of building the military.

The Soviet Union, together with the fraternal socialist countries, is actively and persistently struggling for peace and security of peoples. However, of late the international situation has worsened noticeably, for which aggressive circles of imperialism are to blame. The United States of America and the NATO military bloc are striving to change to their own advantage the balance of forces which has come about and to achieve military superiority over the USSR and its allies. In these circumstances, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government consider it a primary task to strengthen the country's defense in all ways, and to increase the vigilance of Soviet people. The interests of Soviet state security require faultless fulfillment of their military duty by all communists and all servicemen of the army and navy. The party organizations are called upon to have profound understanding of the life of the troops and to influence energetically all facets of their activities. Further raising of their activity and militancy, their adherence to principle and initiative in resolving tasks and in maintaining a high level of vigilance and combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces is acquiring special importance at present. The constant improvement of party-political work, consolidation of ties with the broad masses of servicemen, their education in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, of boundless devotion to the socialist motherland, enhancing the quality of combat and political training of soldiers, and ensuring a high level of discipline and military order, must be at the focus of attention of army and navy communists.

The CPSU Central Committee expresses firm confidence that party organizations and political organs, and all communists of the army and navy, as the militant and tried and tested detachment of the Leninist party, in close union with commanders, will continue actively and peristently to implement the policy of the party in the army and navy, to work tirelessly at fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress on increasing the combat potential of the armed forces and strengthening their educative role, and on cohesion and mobilization of personnel for model fulfillment of the tasks in defending the state interests of our motherland and the historic gains of socialism.

[Signed] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary

A report delivered by Comrade Ustinov, marshal of the Soviet Union, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of defense, was warmly received by the conference participants.

On behalf of those taking part in the conference he sincerely thanked the party Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for the warm words of greeting, and expressed profound gratitude for the constant concern for the Armed Forces. The party organizations and political organs, in close union with the commanders, the speakers stressed, will continue actively and persistently to implement CPSU policy in the army and navy, and to work tirelessly to fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress decisions on raising the combat readiness of the Armed Forces and ensuring the reliable defense of our motherland's state interest.

A report was then delivered by Army General Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy.

Those taking part in the conference have begun to discuss the reports. It has been stressed in the discussions that further enhancement of the role and strengthening of the influence of party organizations on all facets of the life and work of the army and navy is one of the foundations of building the Soviet military.

Ustinov Address

LD111032 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0930 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 May (TASS) -- An all-army conference of secretaries of primary organizations of the CPSU began today in the Kremlin. The agenda includes topical problems of party-political work in the Soviet Armed Forces. Dmitriy Ustinov, Konstantin Chernenko, Ivan Kapitonov and Mikhail Zimyanin are participating in the work of the conference.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, read a report at the conference. He said that the Soviet Union is moving further forward each year in economic, sociopolitical and intellectual development. The Soviet people are implementing with inspiration the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan under the party's leadership.

We have to resolve the tasks of communist construction in difficult foreign policy conditions. The world situation is not simple. The aggressive forces of imperialism, and primarily American imperialism, are trying to push international relations away from the path of detente into the path of confrontation and dangerous brinkmanship. They are striving to redraw the map of the world and are resorting to various kinds of "sanctions," and to threats of the use of force, up to nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

Analyzing the aggressive course of imperialism, the speaker indicated the acutely negative influence on the international political climate of the ideological war preparations directed against the forces of socialism, peace and progress, which are broadly mounted by imperialist reaction and its stooges. He noted the hypocritical essence of the political maneuvers of the aggressive circles of the United States and NATO, which often hold forth about their readiness for diplomatic talks, but in fact block them, crudely flouting the principles of equality and identical security of the sides.

Dmitriy Ustinov pointed out that it would be an unforgivable mistake to underestimate the real threat emanating from the imperialist forces. One should not ignore the fact that they have impressive resources at their disposal and that they can rely on modern, comprehensively equipped armies. Counterposing the aggressive course of imperialism with great vigilance, toughness and a balanced and realistic approach to the burning problems of the present day, the Soviet Union unswervingly pursues the course for strengthening peace which was clearly and precisely expressed by the 26th CPSU Congress and was further developed and concretized in subsequent party and state documents.

The USSR's consistent love of peace is not a sign of weakness, the speaker stressed. It in no way excludes, but, on the contrary it presupposes constant concern for the country's security.

Noting the nationwide nature of this concern, Ustinov stressed that it is reflected in the policy of the Communist Party in its daily management of military construction.

The party, its Central Committee, and Leonid Brezhnev personally attach special signficance to the provision of a high level of military preparedness of the armed forces.

Dwelling on questions of the Soviet Armed Forces' cooperation with the armies of fraternal socialist states, the defense minister noted that it is permeated with the spirit of internationalism, based on the principles of equality, mutual respect and sovereignty, and includes increasingly close coordination of plans of development of the armed forces of the allied countries, the consistent implementation of a single military and technical policy, of agreed operational and other measures, and an exchange of experience in training and education of troops.

This very aim is also served in increasingly broad fruitful cooperation between political organs and party organizations.

The speaker dwelt in detail on the tasks of the party organizations in further raising the combat readiness of the armed forces and in improving the training of personnel.

A report was then delivered by Army General Aleksey Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy.

The conference is continuing its work.